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BETTER PRISONS TAKEN AS START IN REFORM PLAN

Rehabilitation of Inmates Emphasized in Program of Attorney-General

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT FORMS BIG PROBLEM

Careful Classification Essential in Preventing Disintegration of Young Offenders

New prison outbreaks in the United States have speeded up analysis of the defects of the present penology system and accelerated efforts to solve the numerous problems. The situation and the remedial efforts are described in six articles, of which the following is the first.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Any man confined in a federal prison faces conditions likely to bring about his disintegration rather than reconstruction. Such is the opinion of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States, based upon a study of the men and institutions consigned to his charge. At a moment when the problem of crime engages national attention, the federal organization is woefully unfitted to handle its share of the problem.

Mr. Mitchell believes that the needed adjustment involves no greater task than the building of adequate prisons, providing opportunity for intelligent administration. He seeks particularly to humanize federal prison methods, with intensive development of the agencies that may be expected to restore prisoners. Only the authority of Congress is needed to apply the remedies suggested by the Attorney-General.

"While we have increased the federal prison population enormously we have failed to provide prisons, employment or modern methods," he said, outlining his program to the writer. "Though much has been affirmed about 'crime waves' and the desperation of prisoners, I doubt that the professional criminal is growing at any alarming rate in ratio to population. Certainly he is not as we see him in federal penitentiaries. It is the first offender who crowds these institutions to the walls.

Five Chief Causes Traced

"Of the five principal causes of crime, in the federal sense, three did not exist a few years ago. What is the result? Of all federal prisoners at the end of the year, the five principal groups were convicted under the drug act, the prohibition act, the motor vehicle act, the postal laws, and for counterfeiting and similar offenses. On the whole, federal prisoners represent a better type of men than might be expected.

"The occasional, or perhaps we should say the accidental offender, ranks high among the total. He plainly requires a different kind of treatment from the hardened lawbreaker. But we have no facilities

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Moscow Warns Rich Peasants on Agitation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Moscow authorities have published a warning that rich peasants who circulate rumors among their neighbors to the effect that the state will confiscate their cattle are to be held criminally responsible under article 58 of the criminal code regarding counter-revolutionary agitation. This article permits infliction of capital punishment.

It is also announced that persons buying cattle for speculative purposes or persons maliciously destroying cattle will be prosecuted under other articles of the code. These measures represent the effort of authorities to check the widespread practice among peasants of destroying cattle or selling them at low prices, both of which endanger the future meat supply of the country and lower the productive efficiency of agriculture.

According to reports from various regions, this tendency is very marked among peasants who are on the eve of joining collective farms where the working animals become the property of the community and peasants lose personal possession of them.

Determination of the Soviet authorities to crush the resistance of hostile classes is exemplified in 23 executions and sentences of capital punishment announced Jan. 13. Thirteen adherents of the anti-Soviet Ukrainian Kulak organization were shot. At Berdichev six Kulaks accused under the terrorist act were sentenced to capital punishment. Four former white Russians accused of the wholesale execution of radicals during the civil war received the same sentence at Dniepropetrovsk, formerly Ekaterinoslav.

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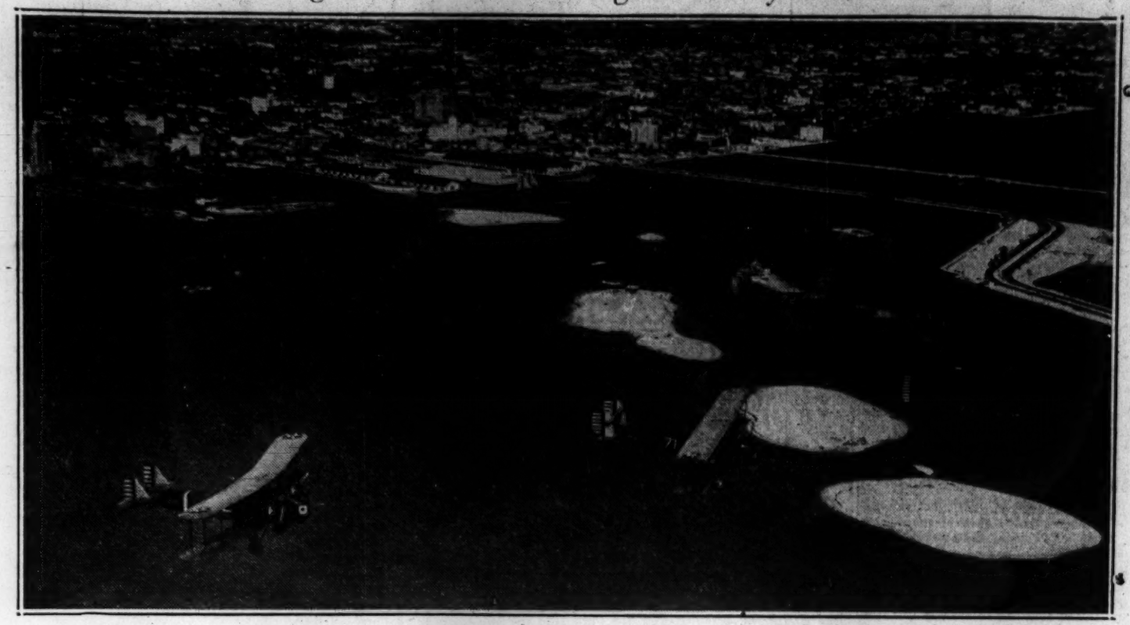

Hamilton Wright

U. S. Army Planes in Flight Over Biscayne Bay, on Way to Miami Municipal Airport, Headquarters of the All-American Air Meet in Which Aviators From All Parts of North and South America Are Taking Part. Apart From the Usual Thrills to Be Had From Seeing So Many Airships in Their Various Maneuvers Is the Fact That It Is the First Time All the Americas Have Joined to Make an International Event of an Aviation Meeting.

AMERICAS MEET IN AIR; MIAMI GREETS FLIERS

22 Central and South American Countries Represented at Florida Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Twenty-two Central and South American countries are participating in the All-American Air Meet here Jan. 13, 14, and 15. It is the only show ever designed to promote the best interests of aviation in both North and South America and is South America's first opportunity to bring forth the type of craft and men who are behind the movement to draw the two Americas closer by means of aviation.

Coming at the season when aviation is most quiet in most parts of the country, this meet attracts leading aviators. About 500 planes are here to take part in the races, exhibition flying by the military service units, and the spectacular events that go to make such events so thrilling.

Seating arrangements at the Municipal Airport, scene of the meet, accommodate 150,000 spectators. Miami has more aviation facilities, including landing fields, hangars, equipment, operating companies and seaplane bases than any other city of its size.

Cash Prizes Total $10,000

The morning of the first day was given over to the dedication of the Municipal Dirigible Airport, winter base of the Goodyear-Zeppelin blimps. Dedication ceremonies include a welcome by Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, and the Mayor of Miami, and a message of response by P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, followed by a review of the blimps, air maneuvers and inspection of blimps and hangar by guests.

The beginning of the aerial events include 15 air races for various types of planes; exhibition by United States Army bombers, balloon bursting, parachute drops, special races for women, and "dead stick" landings. Cash totaling $10,000 and many beautiful trophies and prizes are to be awarded winners of all events.

Officials of practically every country in Central and South America and the Carribbean Islands are present in the guest section. South American business men and aviation enthusiasts are coming to inspect and study various types of American-made planes and watch their own fliers compete in the races.

Large delegations are here from the North, middle West and far West. There are also representatives from Canada, Mexico, France, England and Germany.

Plane to Haul Gliders

Plans for the first aerial glider express train attempt in America, a demonstration that some think will presage the day when fast through air liners will tow passenger carrying gliders at high speeds, detaching them over cities to glide to earth have been announced here by Arthur Curtiss, president of the Aero Club of Miami, in connection with the meet.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Governor Carlton, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; George Haldeman of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, and Freddie Lund of the Waco Airplane Company, are expected to participate in the "Florida State-Wide Air Tour" to be held Jan. 16 to 23, inclusive, according to Bob C. Smalley of this city, tour manager.

The "Florida State-Wide Air Tour," sponsored by the aviation committee of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, and sanctioned by the National Aeronautical Association, is scheduled to start from Miami Thursday, Jan. 16, immediately following the All American Air Races, and will terminate at Jacksonville on Jan. 24 after an eight-day tour of airports in the State in the interests of aviation development in Florida.

British Ready to Exchange Views on Projected Mediterranean Pact

In Reply to the French Memorandum, the Labor Government Declares the League Covenant and Paris Peace Treaty Are Complementary

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The British Government's reply to the French memorandum of Dec. 20 relative to naval disarmament has been received and published. The British note is conciliatory in tone but is firm in its adherence to known British preferences.

With regard to the project of the Mediterranean naval pact the British Government states that in view of the fact that all the Mediterranean powers are members of the League of Nations "it would seem that the facility already exists for mutual consultation in case of need." The British Government is, however, open to an exchange of views on this subject with the nations concerned.

The Paris peace pact is cited as providing an excellent foundation for discussions at London. The British note calls attention to the fact that "56 countries have declared their intention to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and have recourse solely to pacific means for the settlement of international differences."

Although the French memorandum made a sharp distinction between the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations the British Government maintains that the two documents should be considered complementary.

Answering the French insistance upon the close interdependence of land, sea, and air armaments, the note states that the British Government "agrees that the problems of naval, land and air armaments cannot be dissociated completely from one another," but states that this appears to be no reason why definite progress cannot be made in naval affairs as a preliminary to agreements concerning other armaments.

Regarding the system to be adopted in fixing the limitation of naval armaments, the British Government reaffirms its preference for computation by categories but indicates its willingness to discuss the French proposal for a compromise between the global and category basis.

The hope is expressed that the London conference will hasten the summoning of the general disarmament meeting.

In Reply to French Note British Take Firm Stand but Use Conciliatory Tone

LONDON (AP) — The text of the British reply to the French naval memorandum follows:

His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom has given most careful consideration to the memorandum communicated to them on Dec. 20, wherein the French Government explain their views upon various questions connected with the forthcoming London Naval Conference. His Majesty's Government much appreciate the frank and friendly attitude of the French Government in furnishing them with so comprehensive an elucidation of their point of view and in reiterating their assurance that they are determined to make the conference successful.

In issuing the invitation to the London conference, his Majesty's Government considered that it would not conduce to the success of the conference if the various governments were to intrench themselves before the conference opened in positions, based perhaps on misunderstanding, from which they could not recede; nor in the invitation did His Majesty's Government refer to the obligations contracted under the covenant or to the question of national security and such considerations because they are clearly inherent in all disarmament negotiations and must be in the mind of every nation taking part in the conference.

One of the great advantages in the frequent meetings at Geneva in the governments have opportuni-

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The FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of the* Committee *on the*

Cause and Cure *of* War

exemplifying women's interest in peace, will be reported from Washington in the Monitor during four days beginning

Tomorrow

Uruguayans Say 'Civic Reform' Is 'Revolt's' Aim

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Copies of a manifesto, proclaiming a revolution against the Uruguayan Government, were distributed profusely in the Rivera Province, near the Brazilian border, on Jan. 13. The movement presumably is aimed at the Administration of President Campisteguy.

The Ministry of the Interior, however, received telegrams from both principals involved in the purported movement, declaring that only "civic reform" was sought and denying that there was any intention of "altering the public order."

These two principals were Nepomuceno Saravia, son of the late Gen. Aparicio Saravia, leader of the Nationalist Party, and Francisco Artuccio. The manifesto bore Artuccio's picture alongside of columns of severe criticism of the Nationalist Party and ministers of the Government.

The manifesto declared that re-establishment of the Constitution of 1830 is the aim of the revolution. Official circles declined to comment, but the fifth regiment of cavalry was ordered to the district, with instructions from the Minister of War to preserve order. Several other army detachments were mobilized in rural departments.

The Nationalist Party issued a manifesto denying support of any armed revolt.

SAMOANS STILL RESIST NEW ZEALAND RULE

APIA, Western Samoa (AP)—The resentment of Samoans against government by New Zealand continued to smoulder as the natives refused to obey orders of Col, S. S. Allen, the administrator.

Twenty Samoans, accused of participating in the riot of Dec. 28 which caused eight fatalities among the natives and one among the white constables, refused to obey the order of the administrator to appear in court and were spirited away into the hills to avoid arrest.

With them went many adherents of the Mau (native league of Samoans). Native villages near Apia are deserted. Their former inhabitants are journeying to distant villages to avoid contact with New Zealand's armed authority in the capital.

Apia is quiet, with no uniforms of the Mau in sight, and police are inactive. Native resistance to New Zealand's authority, chiefly manifested by refusal to pay taxes, boycott of European stores and discontent because of alleged deprival of a share in the government, has continued more than four years. Western Samoa, formerly under German Government, came under New Zealand's rule by mandate of the League of Nations in 1919.

POWERS ADOPT DRAFT TRUST OF WORLD BANK

Germans Offer Compromise on Sanctions in Case of Default on Payments

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The draft trust arrangement for the Bank of International Settlements was accepted at a meeting of creditor powers here Jan. 13, a few slight alterations being made in the text.

At the same time Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, arrived here from Berlin to attend the discussion on final details for the adoption of the Young plan, and immediately held a consultation with Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer, Finance Minister, preliminary to taking part in the deliberations of the committee which is to define the constitution and powers of the international bank. The bank, to be set at Basel, it must have a charter from the Swiss Government for that purpose.

The non-German reparations committee has practically settled the problem of Bulgarian reparations, but that, as well as the question of annulling Austrian reparations, is at present held up by the Hungarian reparations.

Near Accord on Sanctions

André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, and Dr. Curtius had a further conversation Jan. 12 on the question of sanctions under the Young plan and apparently they are close to agreement. Dr. Curtius suggested that a formula should be drawn up by the jurists giving the creditor powers "liberty of action" in the event of deliberate default on the part of Germany being declared by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

What precise action the French should take is to be left to circumstances, and no mention of their claim to use the "big stick" of Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles—reoccupation of the Rhineland—is to be referred to. There is every reason to suppose both sides will be satisfied by this compromise. Thus the most difficult bridge in the conference has practically been crossed. There still remain various technical questions to be settled.

No agreement was reached Jan. 11 concerning the procedure by which Germany should be entitled to a further moratorium after the first had been concluded. Dr. Moldenhaueur insists Germany should not be faced with the necessity of repaying arrears on the first year's moratorium in the year after its conclusion, for this would compel it to make double payments in one year. He maintains that it was admitted by the Paris experts and that their opinion was indorsed by representatives of Brit-

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League Invited to Send Observer to Naval Parley—Council Assembles

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The Council of the League opened its fifty-eighth quarterly session on Jan. 13. The British Empire is represented by Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister, and Raoul Dandurand of Canada, the French, Italian, Polish and Finnish foreign ministers are also present. Two others who are expected to come, the German and Jugoslav, are detained at The Hague.

The main feature of the opening session was the speech of homage, which August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, read in honor of the former German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, expressing high appreciation of the work of Dr. Stresemann and emphasizing his conviction that a cordial Polish-German understanding is essential for the peace of Europe.

Dr. von Schubert, responding for Germany, reiterated Germany's purpose to continue Dr. Stresemann's work toward obliteration of the chasm made among nations by the war.

The Council then accepted a report by Dino Grandi of Italy concerning the work of the International Educational Moving Picture Institute, recommending that the institute make an international catalogue of films, that it publish a moving picture vocabulary in the principal languages, and proposing an international convention providing for suppression of tariff duties on educational films.

The League of Nations has been invited to participate in the London naval conference as observer, in the person of the chief of the disarmament section of the League Secretariat, Erik A. Colban. It is believed here that this will help to co-ordinate the world's efforts toward disarmament and strengthen the confidence of all countries in the sincerity of the disarmament movement.

HOOVER LAW BOARD POINTS WAY TO TIGHTEN UP ENFORCEMENT AND TO FREE CLOGGED COURTS

Main Points in Wickersham Report Indicate Close Study of Situation

By The Associated Press

Washington

Here are some of the pithy observations of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in its first preliminary report on prohibition:

It is impossible wholly to set off observance of the Prohibition Act from the large question of the views and habits of the American people with respect to private judgment as to statutes and regulations affecting their conduct.

We must bear in mind the Puritan's objection to administration; the Whig tradition of the "right of revolution."

We must not forget the many historical examples of large-scale public disregard of laws in our past.

The reported arrest in the last fiscal year of upwards of 80,000 persons from every part of the continental United States indicates a staggering number of what might be called focal points of infection.

To adjust the machinery of federal administration, as it has grown up for other purposes, to this huge problem of enforcement of prohibition, is not easy, and will require further study.

If on no other grounds than to give the law a fair trial, there are obvious and uncontroverted difficulties, abundantly pointed out by experience, which may, and, as we think, should be met so as to make enforcement more effective.

Without prejudice to any ultimate conclusions, we think that in the interest of promoting the observance of and respect for law, the National Prohibition Act may well be strengthened and its effectiveness increased.

It is an anomaly that the cases are investigated and prepared by agencies entirely disconnected with and not answerable to those which are to prosecute them.

Thus, a few simple legislative enactments, in our opinion, could be made greatly to strengthen enforcement of the National Prohibition Law.

Hoover, in Submitting Law Report, Emphasizes Congestion in Courts

Says Federal Jurisprudence Has in Past 20 Years Failed to Keep Up With Increasing Enactment of Criminal Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Transmitting the report of the Law Enforcement Commission President Hoover said:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my previous messages I have requested the attention of the Congress to the urgent situation which has grown up in the matter of enforcement of federal criminal laws.

After exhaustive examination of the subject, the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, and the officials of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department unite in the conclusion that increasing enactment of federal criminal laws over the last 20 years, as to which violation of the prohibition laws comprises rather more than one-half of the total arrests, has finally culminated in a burden upon the federal courts of a character for which they are ill-designed, and in many cases entirely beyond their capacity.

The result is to delay civil causes, and of even more importance, the defeat of both justice and law enforcement. Moreover, experience shows division of authority, responsibility, and lack of fundamental organization in federal enforcement agencies ofttimes results in ineffective action.

While some sections of the American people may disagree upon the merits of some of the questions involved, every responsible citizen supports the fundamental principle that the law of the land must be enforced.

The development of the facts shows the necessity for certain important and evident administrative reforms in the enforcement and judicial machinery, concrete proposals for which are available from Government departments. They are in the main:

1. Reorganization of the Federal Court structure so as to give relief from congestion.
2. Concentration of responsibility in detection and prosecution of prohibition violations.
3. Consolidation of the various agencies engaged in prevention of smuggling of liquor, narcotics, other merchandise and aliens over our frontiers.
4. Provision of adequate court and prosecuting officials.
5. Expansion of federal prisons and reorganization of parole and other services.
6. Specific legislation for the District of Columbia.

I append hereto a preliminary and a supplementary report from the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement relating to several of these and other questions. I particularly call attention to their recommended plan for reducing congestion in the federal courts by giving court

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Drunken Driver Severely Punished by British Courts

LONDON (AP)—Sweeping changes in England's traffic laws are provided for in the new road traffic bill introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Russell on behalf of the Government.

A voluminous document of 85 pages, all aimed at safeguarding human life on the highways, the bill includes among its 109 clauses such innovations as:

Abolition of the speed limit for private cars.

Compulsory liability insurance for motorists.

Drastic penalties for drunkenness.

Strict supervision of motorcycle joy rides.

While it does away altogether with speed limits for light automobiles and motorcycles, the Government bill increases significantly the penalties for "careless" and "dangerous" driving.

As to drunken driving, no accident is necessary to bring down a penalty on the inebriate's head. If he is found drunk at the wheel of an automobile he is liable to four months' imprisonment and a $250 fine. If he has any friends with him they, too, are liable to imprisonment as accessories.

KING GUSTAF OPENS SWEDISH RIKSDAG

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The Riksdag was opened on Jan. 11 by King Gustaf. In a speech to both chambers, he said that Sweden during the last year had participated with other nations in the endeavors to establish political and economic co-operation. He advised the chambers to ratify the international agreement to prohibit the use of poisonous gases in war and to control international commerce in war materials.

The King advocated the bettering of agricultural conditions, partly by means of increased customs duties on certain varieties of flour. He proposed also the building of a new government ice breaker, new electric power stations, the revision of the state tobacco monopoly, alteration of the regulations concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages.

New laws are to be drafted regulating motor vehicles. Financial conditions as a whole are more strained than in the previous budget.

Hoover Law Inquiry Board Confines Opening Report to Dry Law Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A preliminary report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, containing specific recommendations of far-reaching character for the strengthening of law enforcement, was formally laid before Congress for its legislative consideration by President Hoover in a special message.

Four fundamental legislative enactments are counseled by the commission with the hearty approval of the President. They are as follows:

1. Transfer of investigation and preparation of prohibition cases to the Department of Justice.
2. Codification of federal legislation applicable to enforcement of prohibition.
3. Making more effective so-called padlock injunctions.
4. Drastic simplification of federal court procedure so as to relieve congestion and thereby facilitate prosecution of dry law violations.

"Thus, a few simple legislative enactments, in our opinion," the commission concludes its report, "could be made greatly to strengthen enforcement of the National Prohibition Law. Such measures, making it more adequate to its purposes, are suggested by study of material which has come to us from all agencies concerned with administration. We think they could not in any wise interfere with any ultimate program which we may have to recommend, and would in the meantime advance observance of the law."

Mellon and Mitchell Concur

Accompanying the President's and the commission's communications were statements from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General. In his letter to the President, Mr. Mellon enumerates the proposals for organizing a unified and greatly strengthened border patrol. Mr. Mitchell's paper dealt with the law commission's recommendations, indorsing them and urging their immediate enactment.

In his special message of transmittal, President Hoover briefly sum-

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First Step, Transfer of Jurisdiction to Department of Justice

URGES SIMPLER PLEAS FREE OF INDICTMENT

Would Expand Powers of U. S. Commissioners to Free Courts of Petty Cases

The keystone in a strong official movement to increase the effectiveness of prohibition enforcement has been set in place by the preliminary report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement submitted to Congress by President Hoover.

The report calls for transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. This plan is directly supported by the heads of both departments.

It calls also for simplification of legal procedure to overcome court congestion, which President Hoover declares has resulted because the court machinery has not kept pace with other developments in the last 20 years.

The President accompanied his message with statements from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General.

Mr. Mellon recommends organization of a unified border patrol under the coast guard.

Mr. Mitchell urges Congress to speed the adoption of the commission's suggestions. He also points out the need for state enforcement cooperation.

Further to strengthen the Government's hand, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommends organization of a unified border patrol under the coast guard

Meanwhile, in seeking approval for a $15,000,000 enforcement budget for 1931, Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, discloses that the "situation is improving," and that federal prohibition agents could increase their arrests by 50 per cent if there were court facilities to handle the cases.

The policies of the Administration also drew direct support of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which urges adoption of all legislative measures needed for complete enforcement.

Characteristic of the group in Congress which wishes to force the Administration into an assessment of the merits of prohibition, A Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, announced that he would introduce a bill to require the commission to report on whether the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act should be repealed or modified.

In New York, John A. Hastings, State Senator, says he proposes to introduce an amendment to the medical practice act which would permit physicians to use liquor for medicinal purposes without restriction as to quantity or time and notwithstanding the local, State and federal laws.

FINANCIAL AID IS URGED FOR SMALL COLLEGE

Club Speaker Claims That Universities Receive All the Help

An urgent appeal for support of the smaller colleges, which produce leaders for every branch of civic activity as well as teachers for public schools, was made by B. G. Lowry, former Representative in Congress from Mississippi, before the Twentieth Century Club. Thousands of dollars are contributed to the support of great universities, he said, when a distribution of the same funds to a number of the smaller institutions would carry many of them over severe crises.

Mr. Lowry said the comparison between a great hydroelectric plant, and the millions of incandescent lights in homes, offices and shops, paralleled the difference between the outstanding colleges and the small institutions. The hydroelectric plant moves hundreds of cars up steep inclines, but electricity's greatest service, he said, was rendered in the millions of small homes. The great university sends forth great currents of thought, he continued, while the smaller colleges educate thousands of people who enter the activities of communities in official capacities.

The small college's struggle was, Mr. Lowry declared, one of the South's greatest educational problems. Because of financial lack, many of these colleges are inadequately lighted, equipped and taught. Yet, in spite of inadequate facilities, he added, they are doing splendid work in administering to educational needs. As a field of philanthropy, the speaker pointed to the smaller college as particularly inviting.

Mr. Lowry declared that because of the growth of high schools and rural institutions in Mississippi, the colleges were becoming overtaxed with pupils. With 50 large high schools and 1000 consolidated rural schools pouring a continuous stream of graduates into the colleges, the smaller colleges, he said, must receive attention. Many of the schoools, he concluded, handicapped though they are, have become leading community centers, radiating moral, social, and intellectual development. An endowment of $500,000 to one of these institutions, he said, would mean many more years of useful and efficient service.

Lady Clare Angesley of the British section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, commented briefly on the work that the Labor Party is doing for international peace. She commended the League of Nations as sharing a great responsibility in the progress toward permanent peace, and said that it was the aim of her party to make the League more prosperous and influential in international affairs.

Stand Against Oath to Bear Arms Lauded

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Prof. Douglas Clyde Macintosh of Yale Divinity School, who has been denied citizenship because he refused to swear that he would bear arms in defense of the United States, is the sort of man best suited to make an American citizen, in the opinion of Dean Luther Weigle.

Lauding his high character, Dean Weigle expressed the belief that to debar Professor Macintosh would be a loss to the country.

His application was rejected in United States District Court because he found that his first allegiance was to God, and that he could not have a part in any war unless he believed its cause justifiable.

"Professor Macintosh," said Dean Weigle, "is a man of the highest character and the loftiest ideals, and one for whom I have the utmost respect. If there is any man to whom the country should be proud to give citizenship it is he. I consider him one of the finest personalities and one of the ablest teachers on my faculty."

New Hampshire Gets Four Forest Reserves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Four forest reservations located beside highways of this State have been secured to the public as a result of the joint efforts of the State Forestry Department and the Society for Protection of Forests to bring the great mountain notches of New Hampshire into public ownership, it has been announced by the two organizations.

Purchased by citizens of Keene with the co-operation of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests with title resting in the State, the Pot-Holes and Bear Den Reservation on the east side of the Dartmouth College highway in Gilsum, near Keene, is considered a valuable addition to the State's public parks.

Another is the gift to the town of Dunbarton of 200 acres of forest land, including the old mill in which General Stark was working when called to serve in the Revolutionary War. The town of Lisbon is the recipient of a five-acre forested tract, and the town of New Boston has accepted a strip of wooded roadside along the Piscataquog River.

YALE ACCEPTS HARKNESS GIFT FOR HOUSE PLAN

Five Quadrangles and Salaries for Tutorial System Provided

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's residential house plan was a step nearer realization on Jan. 13 through gifts made by Edward Stephen Harkness of New York City.

President James Rowland Angell, in making the announcement of the gifts did not make public the amount, but the New Haven Journal-Courier said today that it had learned on reliable authority it was between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000.

Five new quadrangles will be built and three existing groups reconditioned with the funds. Under the house plan from 200 to 250 students will live together under the leadership of a member of the faculty. It is believed the new system will be inaugurated in the fall of 1933.

The Harkness gift, is is understood, also provides for an endowment fund to be used as salaries for residential heads and for the establishment of the tutorial system of teaching.

The sites chosen for immediate development, President Angell announced, are close to the present center of the university. The new halls will serve to meet the housing requirements of undergraduates except freshmen. The latter, when the system is started, may be accommodated in other university dormitories.

Mr. Harkness, a graduate of Yale with the class of 1897, has made innumerable benefactions for the advancement of education, science and culture and gave Harvard its house plan of living quarters.

"Mr. Harkness' gift," said President Angell, "at this time enables us to launch under the most favorable possible auspices a long-considered plan, which we feel sure will be of epoch-making significance in the future life of the undergraduate, strengthening and enriching the whole range of his educational opportunities — intellectual, physical and social."

Propaganda Branded Basic Cause of War

The evil of propaganda is one of the basic causes of war, according to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, speaking at the Ford Hall Forum.

Discussing the great influence of Robert E. Lee upon the present day, Mr. O'Brien recalled how, as a school boy, he had been taught hatred for the Confederate general. This, he said, later convinced him of the evil of propaganda.

"You must hate people to fight them in a war," he said, "and you can't hate them unless you're taught to hate by an unceasing stream of propaganda. One great objection to war is that it must be based on a propaganda of hatred and lies."

The problem of propaganda, he added, applied to the World War as well as to previous wars.

MOTORISTS ARE URGED TO DRIVE WITH CARE

A little more regard for the safety of others, with more watchful care and less haste, would have prevented several of the motor mishaps of last week, according to George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts.

Greater attention to the actions of children in crossing highways was recommended by Mr. Parker, who reported that there were 378 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 198 fewer than in the week before and 24 more than in the same period last year.

MAYAN MYSTERY ATTRACTS

Harry Roberts of Cambridge, V. Kidder of Andover, C. G. Shattuck and George Bennett of Boston, are among the group of natural scientists representing the field force of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, who sailed from New York on the Ward Line steamer Monterey for Progreso, Mex. The party will proceed to Merida, capital of Yucatan, and thence to the Field base for intensive exploration, excavation, and study of the ancient Mayan ruins, it was announced from the office of the local Ward Line.

RURAL CANADA SENDS MESSAGE OF FRIENDSHIP

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Finds Dominion Too Busy in Expansion for Jealousy

Rural Canada's message to the United States is one of friendliness and admiration, according to Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Board of Trade, who has recently returned to Boston from a nine months' tour through eight Canadian provinces as a lecturer on a Chautauqua circuit.

In his many contacts with Canadians in the 60 small towns he visited, Dr. Hsieh says he observed a keen interest in United States affairs, a tendency to adopt many of its business methods and a strong conviction that Canada was too busy setting the stage for an era of unprecedented expansion to find time for petty jealousies or resentments. He quoted Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the great Canadian explorer, as having repeatedly stated to Chautauqua audiences that no people on earth are so linked by ties of brotherhood as those of the United States and Canada.

In reference to his lectures on the "Chinese Inside Light on the Present-day Situation" and "Silent Forces of China at Work," Dr. Hsieh declares that China feels 1930 will mark a great advance in its economic, educational, social, industrial and moral growth.

"There is more hope for China today than for ages past," he said, "because of extraterritorial rights which will come to the Chinese who are the masters of their own home land, unlike conditions in the days of the Manchus. America will see more and more Chinese leaving its shores to return to the mother country as new opportunities develop."

Springfield Court Waits for Airplane's Evidence

A new indication of the reliance which public opinion has come to place on aviation was the waiting of court proceedings in Springfield, while a sealed document containing the opinion of a handwriting expert on the case was brought from Boston by air.

The decision of the court depended on the opinion of the handwriting expert. When the court was already in session the document was presented at the Skyways hangar at the Boston Municipal Airport. While Crocker Snow, Skyways aviator, was on his way westward in a tiny Moth plane the court was notified that the document was en route and its proceedings were suspended until Mr. Snow, in flying regalia, entered the court room and placed the deciding evidence before the judge.

Trade Study Advised at 5-Power Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Hoover Administration and the British Labor Government will both suffer loss of prestige unless something definite comes out of the London conference on reduction of naval armaments, according to John Bakeless, editor and lecturer, in an address before the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

As the issue is mainly between this country and England, he said, it will be strange if something is not done toward the end desired. But, he added, naval disarmament of itself will be ineffectual until the elemental causes of war are removed.

Mr. Bakeless spoke from the American viewpoint. The European aspects of the situation were given special attention by Prof. Harry D. Gidionese, native of Holland and an associate professor at Rutgers College who also declared that any effort to solve the problem of international peace through dealing with armaments alone would be unavailing.

The economic and trade problems of the nations must have careful study in this connection, Mr. Gidionese continued, and be handled by agencies competent to make decisive decisions. If fundamental factors involved in the origin of wars are discussed frankly and an agreement on armaments reached, there is a chance that the conference will be markedly effective, he concluded.

HARVARD GRANTS SABBATICALS

Three Harvard professors have been granted leaves of absence by vote of the corporation. Herbert W. Rand '97, associate professor of zoology, will be absent on sabbatical leave during the second half of the current academic year; Andre Morize, professor of romance languages, will be on leave for the first half of the year 1930-31, and Prof. Charles H. Grandgent of the department of romance languages will be on sabbatical leave during the second half of the year 1930-31.

WIDER SCOPE FOR EDUCATION IS ENVISAGED

Federal School Head Sees Benefits to Youth in Machine Age

Secondary schools or high schools administering to all the youth of the Nation instead of from 10 to 40 per cent were envisaged by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in an address before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League.

"Conditions resulting from our machine age," he said, "are more and more forcing leisure time upon the population. Whereas in Germany it requires 43 per cent of the laborers of the country to produce its food supply, it requires only 29 per cent in America. In 1927, 45 per cent more goods was produced than in 1919 and with fewer men. This fact coupled with child labor legislation is rapidly excluding children from industrial occupation and increasing their leisure time. The secondary school must more and more absorb this leisure time and prepare the Nation to make better use of it in the future.

"My suggestion is that after we have increased the average economic well-being and have reasonably reduced the working day and the working week, that we deliberately invest part of this increased prosperity in the youth of the land. We also must increase the opportunities of boys and girls to remain out of productive industry for a longer period and to obtain an enriched background for life."

Dr. Cooper holds that the Nation has reached a turning point in its thinking along educational lines and that the next quarter century will see a positive viewpoint based on constructive statesmanship, rather than a frontal attack on abuses.

This change will be based on the consideration that all children, and not a limited class of children, are entitled to the profit from school sources, he said. Employment advice and placement, he added, will be among these services as well as opportunities for recreation and physical care and all will be assisted in profitable and wise investment of leisure time, either in vocational improvement, cultural reading, athletic activities or individual interests.

"A constructive program," he added, "further demands that we abandon our theory of curing ills by hard and fast legal enactment. To force all children into the present types of schools up to 17 or 18 years of age would certainly be unwise. I favor allowing the school executives, under proper safeguards, to decide whether a child can most profitably put in full time in school or part time in school and part time in employment under school supervision."

GAS COMPANIES' PATRONAGE GROWING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than 1,000,000 new customers were added to the accounts of the gas companies of the United States during 1929, according to Bernard J. Mullaney, Chicago, president of the American Gas Association. This brings the total past the 17,000,000 mark.

"To the service of these customers," his report continues, "is dedicated an investment of approximately $4,750,000,000."

LUFKIN AND HORMAL ARE RENOMINATED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wilfred W. Lufkin was nominated by President Hoover today to be collector of customs in District 4, Boston. Berman Hormal was nominated to be surveyor of customs for the same district.

Both men are now finishing terms in the offices to which they will be reappointed.

SELECTMEN'S GROUP ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—William T. Lyons of Mansfield was elected president of the State Selectmen's Association, meeting here today. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Samuel C. French of Westwood, James B. Kennedy of Greenfield, William Lovell of Barnstable County, L. E. Whittaker of East Longmeadow, E. Scott Whitmarsh of East Bridgewater, John G. Stevens of Marblehead, Dr. Frederick P. Glazier and Theodore P. Plunket of Adams; secretary, Dr. William L. Shipman of Paxton; treasurer, Dr. Willard B. Segur of Enfield and sergeant-at-arms, Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland.

WASON TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Edward H. Wason of Nashua, representing the second New Hampshire Congressional District, announces that he will be a candidate to succeed himself at the primary next fall. Wason has served in Congress since 1915.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:10 p m.—Esther D. Nagel, soprano.
5:25 Organ Program.
5:30 "The Pioneers," Del Castillo at the Piano.
5:45 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:15 New England Coke Orchestra.
6:45 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer"; news.
7:00 Big Brother Club; Prof. J. R. Lunt; Charles M. Lamprey.
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone"; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra, direction of Hugo Mariani.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; Louise Bave, soprano; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; Grace Moore, soprano; orchestra, direction of Don Voorhees.
10:00 NBC, Whittall Anglo-Persians; "Master Weaver"; orchestra, direction of Louis Katzman.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p.m.—Musical Interlude.
5:49 Sport Digest.
5:59 Temperature; time; weather; agriculture markets.
6:15 R. W. McNeel, finance.
6:30 Menihan's Arch Aiders; Chimes.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jean Goldkette's Studio Orchestra.
7:30 Troubadour Brevities; Virginia Morris, soloist; Brunswick Dance Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang; Dorothy Miller, soprano, featured soloist.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Troubadours; male trio; Jack Parker, tenor; Sam Lanin's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Edison Program: song favorites of King Alfonso XIII of Spain, by Dondalia Usandizaga; regular orchestra direction of Frank Black.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Program: Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch: Cascade Tunnel anniversary.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Legal Stampers; dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Ecco Good News Bearers; dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Howard Fashion Plates; vocal.
6:50 Purple Petrolizers: concert orchestra.
7:05 Arlington Squires: concert orchestra.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 Page & Shaw Musical Sweets; 211th Coast Artillery Corps Band.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and popular music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Harriet Lee, contralto; Henry Burbig, humorous reading; orchestra dance.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "Evening in Paris" sketch; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Frohne Sisters, vocal quartet.
10:30 CBS, Hebrew National Orphan Home $100 Plate Dinner.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 Time; news; "Midnight Reveries" —organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Mildred Boruchoff, soprano.
5:30 Titus and Buckley twilight Half-Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Alpha Chi Omega program: instrumental trio.
6:30 Talk: Samuel Goodhue, pianist.
6:44 Time; weather report.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—La Petite Ensemble.
10:15 a. m.—Bristol Myers Program.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Metropolitan Theater stage show; "Amos 'n' Andy."
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Patterns in Prints."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in series to introduce the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by Stephen Willard Phillips, on "The Middle Age of Colony and Province," auspices Essex Institute, Academy Hall, 161 Essex Street, Salem, 8.

Meeting, Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston, talk on "The Piano Teacher and His Brothers," by John L. Bratton, Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston, League of Nations Dinner, addresses by Sir Herbert Brown Ames on "The League of Nations and Its Tenth Birthday," Florence H. Luscomb on "The World Court" and Jewell B. Knight on "The Humanitarian Work of the League," Clubhouse, 6:30.

Opening celebration Roxbury Tercentenary, auspices Roxbury Civic League and Improvement Society, talk on "What the Tercentenary Means to Massachusetts and the Nation," by John L. Walsh, president of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Committee, Inc., Auditorium, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, corner Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 8.

Lecture in series by Prof. George La Piana on "Christianity at the Beginning of the Fifth Century, and St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, American Legion, Legion Building, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Rita Neve, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler, Boston Shoe Style Show, all day, through Thursday.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, talk by Kenneth Collins, vice-president, R. H. Macy Company, New York, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Elks Hotel, thirteenth annual convention, Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association and Rhode Island and New Hampshire-Vermont Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, general sessions, 2.

Women's Republican Club of Boston: lecture on "Re-writing the Red Cross Treaty at Geneva, and How America Looked From the Outsie Looking in," by Elliot Wadsworth, Clubhouse, 2:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club, talk on "Trusts and Wills," by Herrick Brown, Highland Hall, 1:45; business meeting, entertainment by Scottish Musical Comedy Company, 2:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by James R. Wood, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: International exhibition of contemporary glass and rugs; prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' exhibition of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 15.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Modern Japanese and English textiles and ceramics. Through Jan. 25.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Helen. Von der Weyden. Etchings by Heintzelman. Through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street — "Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow. Paintings of famous interiors by W. B. E. Ranken. Through Jan. 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Jewelry by Frank Gardner Hale. Through Jan. 15. Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc. Through Jan. 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino E. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman Studios, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Hans Kleiber. Through Jan. 18.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel; Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century works of art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Admission free. Free docentry service. Open weekdays 9 to 5, and Sundays 1:30 to 5. Animals, birds, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston; sea life, rocks and minerals. Cases telling the stories of people of India, China, Egypt, Early America, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, North American Indians, etc. Hawaiian exhibit. Winter birds of Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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HARVARD WILL FACE CLUB MEN TONIGHT

Harvard's varsity hockey team again resumes rugged opposition at the Boston Garden tonight when it takes on the University Club sextet in the second of their three-game series. In the first contest the college skaters won the verdict by a score of 4 to 3 in overtime.

With F. R. Stubbs Jr. '32, right wing, again ready for action, the forward line will be stronger with Capt. E. T. Putnam Jr. Occ. on left wing and the clever stickhandler, J. B. Garrison '31, in center ice. The defense will have either W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 or C. C. Cunningham '32 at left defense and W. H. Crosby '32 at right defense. Harwood Ellis '31 or C. D. Draper '32 will be in goal. The club men have many former Harvard players in their lineup, augmented by stars from Dartmouth and Yale.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south. The minimum temperature tonight will be near 40.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south and southwest.

Northern New England: Rain, possibly mixed with sleet or snow tonight and Tuesday; warmer in extreme south portions and colder in northern Maine tonight; colder Tuesday in interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States—Rain over south and snow or sleet, changing to rain, over north portion Monday and Tuesday, then generally fair for a day or two, followed by rain over south and snow or rain over north portion; rising temperature Monday and Tuesday, becoming mild, followed by colder middle of week and warmer again near end.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	56
Atlantic City	42	Montreal	34
Boston	39	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	66
Calgary	4	New York	40
Charleston	52	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	50
Denver	6	Portland, Me.	26
Des Moines	8	Portland, Ore.	18
Eastport	32	San Francisco	46
Galveston	60	St. Louis	34
Hatteras	62	St. Paul	4
Helena	0	Seattle	22
Jacksonville	54	Tampa	66
Kansas City	20	Washington	42
Los Angeles	40		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:05 p.m.; Tuesday, 10:20 a.m. Height of tides, 8.8 feet, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

New January Values in Household Linens

Muslins

Lord & Taylor Ormond Brand muslin sheets and pillow cases. These have been purchased in large quantities in order to sell at extremely low prices.

63 x 99	$1.00	72 x 108	$1.35
63 x 108	1.20	81 x 108	1.45
72 x 99	1.20	90 x 108	1.55

Matching pillow cases, 45 x 38½, each .35

Linen Sheets and Cases

Hand hemstitched linen sheets and pillow cases, laundered and ready to use.

72 x 99 $12.00 a pair 90 x 99 $16.50 a pair

Matching pillow cases, 22½ x 36 $2.95 a pair

Irish Table Damask

Irish linen damask of excellent quality.		Fine satin-smooth Irish linen damask.	
2 x 2 yards	$3.95	2 x 2 yards	$6.50
2 x 2½ yards	4.95	2 x 2½ yards	8.00
2 x 3 yards	5.95	2 x 3 yards	10.00
Napkins		Napkins	
22" x 22", dozen	$5.25	22" x 22", dozen	$7.50

SECOND FLOOR

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

New Wanamaker Furniture Plan!

for the Sale Now On

BUY us out of the Furniture now on our floors and we pledge ourselves, with the cooperation of our manufacturers, to offer, **at not less than 20 per cent discount,** all the NEW furniture that will come into our stocks during January and February.

In the long history of Wanamaker's—not even in the famous Wanamaker 20 per cent deduction sale which became a world-wide sensation—have such furniture values been offered to America.

Discounts of 20 per cent.
Discounts of 33⅓ per cent.
Discounts of 50 per cent.

Choose from any of our furniture stocks—with the single exception of **antiques,** whose value increases with the years . . .

Make your selections from the great staple year-in-and-year-out furniture stocks . . .

From even the classic Belmaison reproduction furniture . . .

From the contemporary Venturus furniture . . .

From the teak-wood furniture in the Oriental Salon . . .

From the unpainted furniture in the housefurnishing store . . .

From the rarely-reduced office furniture . . .

From mattresses (except one trade-marked line)—

—And you will find no reduction less than 20 per cent whereas in former furniture sales the reductions began at 10 per cent.

This new drastic plan is put in operation in furtherance of President Hoover's leadership to stabilize prosperity, to keep factories going and workers in full employment to keep money and merchandise in motion so that prices to the public may be lowered as far as possible.

We repeat—so that all may understand—furniture buying is now more advantageous even than in the historic Wanamaker 20 per cent deduction sale of 1920 in which the public tried to buy us out of furniture, and almost succeeded.

FOURTH TO EIGHTH GALLERIES, NEW BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

COMMISSION INQUIRES INTO LIBERIAN WORK

French Government Endeavors to Promote Reform in African Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Persistent charges of slavery and enforced labor in Liberia have led to the appointment of an International Commission which is due to make an investigation shortly.

The character of the charges is reviewed by Raymond L. Buell in a Foreign Policy Association report. Among them is the accusation that the Negro republic, Liberia, makes use of compulsory unpaid labor for road construction and other public purposes; that in some cases natives are compelled to work nine months out of the year, furnishing their own food and tools. The Liberian delegate to the International Labor Conference of 1929 denied these charges, asserting that all such labor was paid and that road construction was carried out by "companies working freely and voluntarily without constraint."

"Serious charges in regard to forced labor for private employees have been made in regard to Liberia," the report states. "Thus, it is declared that high officials in the Liberian Government profit from the compulsory recruiting of Liberian laborers for work on the cocoa plantations in the Spanish islands of Fernando Po, that the Spanish authorities pay a fee of $50 for each boy thus recruited and that this fee is divided among high officials of the Government at Monrovia and elsewhere."

"A Forced Labor Policy"

In regard to the Firestone Rubber plantations, apprehension is expressed that, as the International Labor Office in Geneva puts it, "this system is, in effect, one of forced labor." The Foreign Policy report comments that "this seems a possible danger, not only because chiefs are already accustomed to levy forced labor for roads, but also because it is estimated that the scheme will necessitate the employment of 300,000 to 350,000 native laborers, while the total population of the country is reported to be only one and a half million."

Under pressure from the State Department the Liberian Government agreed to appoint an investigating committee composed of one representative from the United States, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Negro professor at Fisk University, one from Liberia and one from the League of Nations Council, Judge M. S. Meek of Norway. In a statement to the League of Nations last September, the Liberian government said that "the practice of slavery and forced labor has, little by little, been considerably diminished, and it can be asserted today that slavery and forced labor are no longer practiced in principle as a normal social system in Liberia."

Custom in French Colonies

The Foreign Policy Association report further sets forth that forced labor for public purposes is widely used in certain French colonies. Decrees of 1926 established compulsory labor armies in Madagascar and French West Africa, in which natives may be compelled to work for three years. "One of the outstanding examples of the use of forced labor for public purposes in recent years has been in connection with the construction of a railway linking up Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa, with the sea—a distance of about 360 miles," according to the report. "While no decree was enacted authorizing the use of compulsory labor, the Governor-General in 1925 issued an arrêté providing that 10,000 natives should be recruited annually for work on the railway. Such natives were brought from the semi-arid interior districts of the Chad and Ubangi-Shari. Many of them found it difficult to adapt themselves to the [illegible] climate and to the strange [illegible] lower Congo.

"M. Robert Poullaine, an editor of [illegible] remps, declared [illegible] to Africa that 'in order to make 140 kilometers of railroads in four years the French Government has wasted 17,000 human lives. The Belgians have, under equally severe climatic conditions, constructed in less than four years a railroad of 1123 kilometers, which has not cost them 3000 lives.' The French Government has attempted to bring about reform." An effort to abolish forced labor for private purposes has been made, according to the report, through the mandates system of the League of Nations, through the International Slavery Convention drawn up at Geneva in 1926, to which the United States had adhered, and through the work of the International Labor Office. At the international labor convention last June steps were taken toward the restriction of forced labor of any kind.

Engineers Advised to Widen Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Carl E. Grunsky was elected president of the American Engineering Council at its annual meeting here Jan. 10.

The council, Mr. Grunsky explained, is a comparatively new agency which functions as the authorized spokesman for the engineering profession in the United States, and is particularly concerned with the relation of the civilian engineer to the general social and business structure of the Nation.

"As in other professions, the tendency is strong in the engineering field to specialize," said Mr. Grunsky. "The engineer should let his fellow man know, best by intimate social contact, that his place in the community is not restricted to planning and erecting buildings, bridges, dams, tunnels, canals and railroads, but that he is equally well equipped to pass on the economic aspects of the manifold civic problems as they arise. That the profession is already recognized as being the best source for men of managerial ability is evidenced by the preference throughout the country for civil engineers as city managers."

Farmers' Outlook Thought Brighter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The prospect for agriculture this year is much better than a year ago, Walter W. Head, president of the Foreman-State National Bank, told the Chicago Association of Commerce. He cited the reasons as follows:

"First, because we have had a very fine production of crops in 1929, and, second, because of the Government's interest and the President's interest in bringing about enactment of legislation which will be helpful, we hope, over a period of years.

"We are advised from official sources that the mail-order houses did a larger business in 1929 and that the agricultural implement manufacturers and houses made not only a larger production but a larger distribution among our own people in that same time."

Machinery manufactured in the United States in 1929 and exported, he said, was much more than ever before.

TEXTILE MEN AIM TO KEEP MILLS OPEN

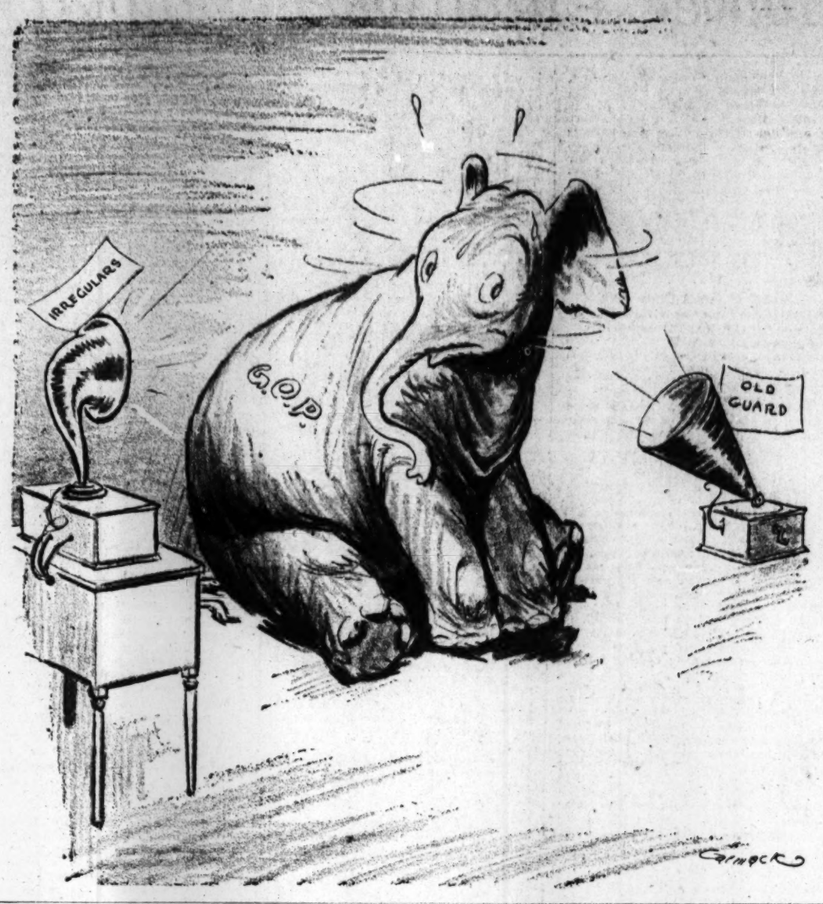
SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Mill executives in conference Jan. 10 espoused the cause of continued activity in the cotton textile industry. The sentiment was expressed that advanage should be taken of the present situation to eliminate certain practices which, from a social and economic standpoint, it was said, are not sound. Cotton executives were said to be making every effort to keep the wheels turning rather than to cut down their operations.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the institute board of directors, and George A. Sloan, president of the group, presided. Both are of New York.

AUBURN WARDEN NAMED

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Capt. John L. Hoffman, assistant superintendent of the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch, was appointed warden of Auburn Prison by Raymond F. C. Kieb, State Commissioner of Correction, Jan. 10. He will assume charge at Auburn Jan. 16.

His Masters' Voices



'YOUNG GUARD' ASSUMES G. O. P. RULE IN SENATE

Party Leadership Change From 'Old Guard' Near Completion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The last two years of gradual but definite and purposeful remolding of the Republican leadership of the Senate is now almost an accomplished fact. There are still some changes to be effected, but their realization is a certainty and only a matter of months.

The acceptance by the Senate of the new list of Republican committee assignments puts into actual operation the new Senate leadership. This act crystallized a process that has been in motion ever since the nomination of President Hoover at Kansas City in 1928.

From that event dates the gradual disappearance from both the political scene and the holding of party power of the leaders of the so-called "Old Guard" and the simultaneous emergence of the group that has come to be known as the "Young Guard." It was the counsel and pressure of this element in the Senate which was largely responsible for forcing the admission of an insurgent on the Senate Finance Committee and opening the way for future insurgent memberships on other major committees.

Recognition of this fact was voiced by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who as the insurgent member of the Committee on Committees which dealt with the task of making the new committee assignments, is thoroughly qualified to speak on the matter.

"The action of the Committee on Committees and of the Republican conference, which was dominated by the Young Guard," Mr. Nye said, "is an indication of a desire on the part of a majority of the Republicans in the Senate to deal fairly with the northwestern section of the country, which feels that it has been deprived of that measure of representation to which it has been entitled. There ought to be, and is on my part, appreciation of that more ready response of the party to the needs of the Northwest."

The impending changes will see the eventual elimination of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, as party floor leader, to be succeeded by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, assistant floor manager. Mr. McNary is distinctly of the younger group of party leaders. This year's senatorial elections are also pretty sure to bring about some changes in the ranks of the Old Guard, at least two of whom are most unlikely to be re-elected. This will still further enhance the position of power of the younger men in the chamber.

BELGIAN WORKERS STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

BRUSSELS (AP)—Several thousand workers employed in the Malines railway shops went on strike Jan. 13 for higher wages.

There were reports that this was the first move in a contemplated general strike which may be expected on the eve of the opening of the world fair in Antwerp and Liege.

NEW POSTS CALL MINISTERS

NEW YORK (AP)—Two United States Ministers arrived Jan. 12 on the Calamares from Central American ports. They are John South, former Minister to Panama, who has been appointed Minister to Portugal, and Roy Davis, former Minister to Costa Rica, who will succeed South as Minister to Panama.

BULGING BINS OF WHEAT KEEP MARKET DOWN

Federal Farm Board Finds Problem of Production One of Most Difficult

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Overproduction of wheat is reported one of the big problems facing the Federal Farm Board, and one to which the most careful attention is being paid by the members.

Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the board, points out that the agricultural distress in European countries is due to other causes than overproduction. Back of the investigation taken up by the committee of experts for the League of Nations are conditions growing out of the World War, he says. The financial situation in which European countries found themselves at the close of the war caused each of them to determine to become self-sustaining as far as possible, and they have been proceeding on that basis.

Mr. Legge said that, because of the war, these countries were transformed from creditor to debtor nations. All were trying to cut down imports as far as possible, and to this end have sought to bar wheat from all outside sources, from their neighbors as well as from the countries across the seas.

Mr. Legge admits the entire world has too much wheat. "The results," he said, "are quite as unfortunate in the matter of price to our own growers as they are to producers in other wheat-growing countries, including those in Europe."

The Russian situation has been under observation for some time. Just how much wheat Russia is offering for sale to other European countries, and exactly what the supply is in Europe, is not definitely known. The Federal Farm Board hopes to get accurate figures from the economics division of the Department of Agriculture, but its figures have not yet been brought up to date.

Apprehension of a heavy crop in the United States, together with the situation in Europe, is held responsible for the sharp drop in wheat prices. Farmers have been warned by the Federal Farm Board to reduce their acreage. Indications that this may not be done and that a large planting of spring wheat will result in a bumper crop is affecting prices.

In a recent speech before an agriculture economics body here, Mr. Legge emphasized that industry kept close watch on the market, cutting down production when buying slackened. If agriculture is to be successful, he then said, it, too, must proportion its output to demands.

Air Pilots Organize to Meet Wage Cut

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Air pilots throughout the country are organizing local unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in a move to offset drastic reductions in pay schedules recently announced by some operating companies, it has become known here.

A charter has already been issued by the American Federation of Labor for an Aviators' and Pilots' Union at Muskogee, Okla., it was said, and the federation has been approached with a view to getting a charter for an international brotherhood of airmen of America.

The cut in pilots' salary schedules, recently announced by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and Roosevelt Field would make the maximum rates of base pay for a chief pilot, $3600 a year; grade A pilots, $3000, and grade B pilots $2500. In addition to base pay, the chief pilot and grade A pilots will be paid flying time at the rate of $3 an hour for single-motored airplanes and $4 for multi-motored airplanes; grade B pilots will get $2 an hour, and there will be double flying pay for night flying. These schedules became effective on Jan. 1 and constitute maximum rates of pay, it was said.

In informed circles it was reported that many pilots considered the new rates would mean a cut from more than $9000 a year to about $4800.

COLOMBIA AND BRAZIL END BORDER DISPUTE

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Brazil and Colombia on Jan. 10 formally exchanged ratifications on Jan. 11 of a boundary treaty by which the latter cedes more than 25,000 square miles of territory to the former in exchange for navigation rights on the Amazon River. The ceremony ended territorial claims between the two countries that had existed since both were colonial possessions.

With conclusion of the territorial treaty with Nicaragua regarding sovereignty of certain islands off the Nicaraguan coast, all Colombian boundary questions will be settled.

Stimson's Parrot, 'Old Soak,' Misses Master, Makes Uproar

His Remarks, in Presence of Women, Cover Wide Range Both in Tone and Content—'He'll Calm Down,' Says Observer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is hopeful of early and favorable results from the conference in furtherance of peace which he has gone to London to attend, he had, necessarily, to make preparations for a prolonged stay if ultimate success made this desirable. Therefore, his horses, his dogs and the pets he brought from the Philippines had to be provided for.

"Old Soak," the handsome gray parrot with the red topknot, was something of a problem. The Secretary of State gave it his consideration. A solution came to him which seemed a happy one. Two gayly plumaged parrots add to the decorative effect of the patio at the Pan-American Building, where they always command the attention of visitors. Mr. Stimson is chairman of the Board of the Pan-American Union. He gave a diplomatic breakfast in the building on New Year's Day. He recently presided at a meeting where matters of concern to the American republics were discussed. It is a handsome building and history is made in it. Where else could "Old Soak" more fittingly spend the weeks of separation from his master?

Accordingly, it was arranged and the day before the Secretary and other distinguished American delegates boarded the S. S. George Washington, the parrot from the Philippines was carried in an automobile with an official crest from Woodley, the Secretary's home, to the Pan-American Union building. Released from his cage, he viewed the fountain and the banana trees with mild interest. There was a polite interchange between him and the other parrots, but he showed no great liking for them. His behavior, at first, was that of a bird accustomed to the procedure and manners of the highest official circles. It was not long, however, until he began to exhibit symptoms of impatience. The parrots already there, macaws, were nothing but splotches of splendid color. They agitated themselves about nothing. They had no imaginations.

"Old Soak" began to mutter. His brilliant companions took no notice. Then he became voluble. His remarks covered a wide range. His voice rose to a shrill crescendo. Everyone had to take notice. Directors, secretaries, stenographers poured forth from their offices to learn what was happening. "Old Soak" told them. They waited for him to quiet down. He became more vociferous. There were hurried consultations. Such goings-on were not to be tolerated where the prestige and dignity of the American republics were at stake. "Old Soak," still muttering, was induced to reenter his cage and was carried off to the large room at the right of the entrance where ladies leave their wraps on gala occasions.

He at once won the sympathetic admiration of the women attendants. Such a pretty bird! When he wanted to get out of his cage they released him and he strutted about showing off like a diplomat in full dress, but when he was asked to re-enter his cage there was a great to-do and language which made it doubtful if he ought to be kept in the presence of ladies.

"He's just missing his master; he'll calm down when he gets used to it here," was the verdict of an observer who claimed to understand parrots, a thing that very few persons do.

New Jersey Dirigible Factory Is Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Establishment of a dirigible manufacturing company in Atlantic City has been proposed to the city commission by Capt. Anton Heinen, formerly executive of the Zeppelin company of Germany, but now living at Tom's River, N. J.

Captain Heinen, who was in command of the airship now known as the Los Angeles, on its transatlantic flight to this country from Germany after it was awarded to the United States by the terms of the armistice agreement, will head the new company, it was said.

Captain Heinen said he and his associates plan to build a new type of dirigible that, in his opinion, will be practicable for both freight and passenger service, and that the company probably would maintain both intercontinental and transcontinental lines.

AMERICA ADVISED TO GIVE LONG CREDIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Speaking at a meeting in Glasgow of the economic science section of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, Norman L. Hird, general manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, said America must be prepared to loan freely on long credit to the other nations; otherwise it would be extraordinarily difficult for Britain and the European countries to continue to have a gold basis.

Mr. Hird pointed out that the real problem was that the United States, as a debtor nation with a high tariff wall, had not yet decided what she wanted. She evidently did not want goods or she would lower her barriers. She had gold, too, in abundance, and there was a distinct limit to the payments she could take from others by way of services rendered.

PERU'S NEW INCOME TAX BILL

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Congress Jan. 10 approved a tax on the incomes of bachelors and childless widowers ranging from 1 per cent for each $4000 annual income with a maximum of 7 per cent on incomes of $25,000 and above.

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Clear Path Is Indicated by Hoover Enforcement Inquiry for Better Results

(Continued from Page 1)

marizes the needs of the entire field of federal criminal law enforcement.

The President emphasizes the plan recommended by the commission for reducing congestion in the federal courts. The workability and constitutionality of the proposed reform he asserts is concurred in by the eminent jurists upon the commission and many others whose advice has been sought. It is known that this phase of the commission's recommendations is the particular work of Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Mitchell stresses the underlying importance of prompt adoption of the measures devised to cure the "obvious defects" in the law enforcement machinery. He also strongly urges the appropriation of funds for "enlarging and improving personnel in the clerks' and marshals' offices, and to increase the rates of pay and to provide additional forces in the offices of the United States attorneys."

Means to Relieve Courts

To the relieving of congestion in federal courts the committee recommends enlarging the powers and duties of the United States Commissioners and simplifying the existing cumbersome procedure leading to trial in petty cases by the elimination of the larger portion of the "indictment by federal grand jury system" and placing such authority in the hands of the district attorney. Some 20 states already have this system in force in their state courts. These suggestions the committee holds are in full accord with the provisions of the Jones Law. It recommends to Congress, however, that the term "casual or slight violation" in the act be defined.

The urgent need and great importance of dry law codification as an aid to better enforcement is summed up by the commission as follows:

"We recommend that all federal legislation applicable to the enforcement of prohibition be revised and digested with a view of making it a unified whole in the form of a simpler, better ordered, and hence more workable code."

Concerning his proposed plan for a unified border patrol service, Mr. Mellon declares that it would "promote materially the convenience of the traveling public, as well as relieve those traveling on inland highways from inspection." Preliminary surveys, he asserts, have established the practicability of the plan, but an actual examination of the entire border will be necessary prior to the final designation of points of entry or the closing of trails and untraveled roads.

With the filing of the commission's report and the recommendations by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General the six main features of the President's program for immediate and important administrative reforms in the enforcement and judicial machinery are now available to Congress in concrete proposals. Bills dealing ~~with all of these recommendations have been introduced; five relating~~ to the prison expansion item having already been recommended for passage to the House in a committee report.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The following is the text of the preliminary report on the observance and enforcement of prohibition of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

Ever since the organization of this commission on May 28, 1929, it has been giving careful consideration, among other things, to the question of the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act.

The problems presented have been numerous and difficult. It was urged upon us from certain sources that we proceed at once to hold public hearings on this subject, but we conceived it to be more useful to make a careful study of the whole question, securing information from the responsible officers of government and from printed reports, as well as from hearings before committees of Congress, before embarking upon public hearings.

While we are not ready to make a final report on the subject, we have reached certain conclusions which we are transmitting to you with this communication. The extent and complexity of the problem perhaps may be strikingly presented by reference to a few outstanding facts.

Scope and Size of the Problem

As to observance: It is impossible wholly to set off observance of the Prohibition Act from the large question of the views and habits of the American people with respect to private judgment as to statutes and regulations affecting their conduct. To reach conclusions of any value, we must go into deep questions of public opinion and the criminal law.

We must look into the several factors in the attitude of the people, both generally and in particular localities, toward laws in general and toward specific regulations.

We must note the attitude of the pioneer toward such things.

We must bear in mind the Puritan's objection to administration; the Whig tradition of a "right of revolution," the conception of natural rights, classical in our policy; the Democratic tradition of individual participation in sovereignty; the attitude of the business world toward local regulation of enterprise, the clash of organized interests and opinions in a diversified community, and the divergences of attitude in different sections of the country and as between different groups in the same locality.

We must not forget the many historical examples of large-scale public disregard of laws in our past. To give proper weight to these things, in connection with the social and economic effects of the prohibition law, is not a matter of a few months.

Lack Figures on Enforcement

As to enforcement, there are no reliable figures to show the size of the problem; but the reported arrest in the last fiscal year of upward of 80,000 persons from every part of the continental United States indicates a staggering number of what might be called focal points of infection. To these must be added the points of possible contact from without, along 3700 miles of land boundaries, substantially 3000 miles of frontage on the Great Lakes and connecting rivers (excluding Lake Michigan) and almost 12,000 miles of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific shore line.

Thus there are about 18,700 miles of mainland of the continental United States at every point of which infection is possible.

There are no satisfactory estimates of the number of roads into the United States from Mexico and Canada. The number of smuggling roads from Canada is reported as at least 1000, and on the Mexican border there are entrances into the United States at most points along a boundary of 1744 miles.

To deal with an enforcement problem of this size and spread, the Federal Government can draw only on a portion of the personnel of three federal services, whose staffs aggregate about 23,000. Approximately one-tenth of this number is in the investigative section of the prohibition unit.

Of the remaining 20,000, only a small proportion of the personnel is available for actual preventive and investigative work. The remainder is engaged in work far different from prohibition.

II

Administrative Difficulties

A frequent complaint is that the Federal Government is prosecuting small cases and not getting at those responsible for the large supplies of illegal liquor. To get at the smugglers, the wholesale distributors, and those who manufacture and divert on a large scale, it is necessary to have either an integration of the forces working at the supply and distribution ends, or a close working relation between the two forces.

With respect to both liquor and narcotics, it is frequently stated by enforcement officials and those who study phases of the problem, that the federal officials who deal with local or retail distribution upset many an investigation which might lead to the sources of supply; and on the other hand, investigators who are dealing with sources are frequently ineffectual in getting at persons who control the sources.

To adjust the machinery of federal administration, as it had grown up for other purposes, to this huge problem of enforcement of prohibition, is not easy, and will require much further study. Unification, centralization of responsibility, and means of insuring co-operation between federal and state agencies, are things to which we must come, quite apart from the exigencies of enforcement of prohibition, but

III

Legal Difficulties and Proposed Remedies

When we come to the legal difficulties in enforcement, it is possible ~~to speak with much more assurance as to what may be done at once~~ by way of improvement.

Pending study of the whole subject, there are certain features of federal enforcement of the law as it stands with respect to which the testimony of judges, district attorneys, and enforcement officers is general and substantially unanimous.

If on no other grounds than to give the law a fair trial, there are obvious and uncontroverted difficulties, abundantly pointed out by experience, which may, and, as we think, should be met so as to make enforcement more effective. Summarily stated, these difficulties are due to:

(1) The division of enforcement between the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice.

(2) The disordered condition of federal legislation involved in enforcement.

(3) The possibilities of evading or defeating injunction proceedings, commonly known as padlock injunctions, by means of transfers and concealments of persons interested in property used for manufacture and sale of illicit liquor.

(4) The congestion of petty prosecutions in the federal court, requiring great delays, interfering seriously with general business, and leading to wholesale disposition of accumulated causes under circumstances impairing the dignity of and injuring respect for those tribunals.

Without prejudice to any ultimate conclusions, we think that in the interest of promoting observance of and respect for law, the National Prohibition Law may well be strengthened and its effectiveness increased in these important particulars.

Points to Present Weakness

(A) Transfer of investigation and preparation of cases to the Department of Justice.

There is very general agreement among those who have had to do with enforcement of prohibition that the whole task of enforcement through the courts, as distinguished from the granting of permits and administration of regulations as to the legitimate use of alcohol or of liquors should be concentrated in the Department of Justice.

It is an anomaly that the cases are investigated and prepared by agencies entirely disconnected with and not answerable to those which are to prosecute them. All experience of administration shows the importance of concentration rather than diffusion of responsibility. If prosecution, the legal side of enforcement, is partitioned between two distinct agencies, the diffused, ill-defined, non-located responsibility is sure in the long run to be an obstacle to efficiency.

No doubt in certain special situations, where technical knowledge of a special type is involved and where the number of prosecutions each year is very small, it is consistent with a high degree of efficiency to have these few cases investigated and prepared by some body of experienced men in some other department and turned over to the Department of Justice for trial.

But where the volume is so enormous, and the circumstances are so varied as in liquor prosecutions, this is not expedient.

Responsibility Under Single Head

To dispose of such a mass of cases satisfactorily, there must be a well-organized co-ordination of investigation and prosecution, which can only function effectively when under a single head, with responsibility definitely placed, so that there can be no falling down between two distinct bureaus and no lapsing at either point into a perfunctory routine.

There must be careful study of how to separate the permit-granting work of the Treasury Department, which belongs there, from the work of investigation and prosecution, which should all be done in the Department of Justice. But the principle of transfer of the latter to the Department of Justice is, we think, clear.

(B) Codification of federal legislation applicable to enforcement of prohibition.

Enforcement of prohibition involves resort to more than 25 statutes, enacted at various times during 40 years, many of them much antedating the Eighteenth Amendment. As they stand, they are in form disconnected, unwieldy, and in much need of co-ordination and adjustment to each other.

It has been urged upon us, from many parts of the country, by those charged with administering them, and we find it true on examining them, that they are much in need of being put in order, revised, and simplified.

Would Revise Enforcement laws

We recommend that all federal legislation applicable to the enforcement of prohibition be revised and digested with a view of making it a unified whole in the form of a simpler, better-ordered and hence more workable code. In our judgment, this will make for much greater efficiency. As things are, it is sometimes far from easy for those charged with enforcement to find all the law bearing on their powers.

Such things are all to the advantage of the commercialized lawbreaker who commands excellent advice on points which, at the crisis of action, the enforcement officer may have to look up hurriedly for himself. We recommend a codification of the laws on this subject as an important step toward better enforcement.

(C) Provision for making so-called padlock injunctions more effective.

Long before the national prohibition act it had been found that the jurisdiction of courts of equity to abate nuisances could be made a most effective way of dealing with many forms of vice. Nearly two generations ago this jurisdiction was applied to violations of state liquor laws, and it was later applied with good results to violations of laws against prostitution.

The national prohibition law took advantage of this experience and provided for injunctions in causes where property was habitually used in connection with violations of that law. These provisions are well conceived and are capable of doing much toward making the law effective in action. But means of evading them have been discovered in certain limitations of procedure growing out of the need of serving process upon the persons interested in the property.

By conveying some small fraction of the title to a nonresident, or by resident owners, landlords or tenants concealing themselves and evading the service of process, such proceedings are increasingly rendered nugatory. We are advised that open, persistent and extensive violators of the law have been enabled to escape so-called padlocking of their property in this way.

See Way to Correct Defect

We think this grave defect may be met by a simple amendment adding to Section 22, title II of the of the National Prohibition Law a provision that, if in a proceeding under that section, it is made to appear to the court that any person unknown has, or claims an interest in the property, or some part of it, which would be affected by the order prayed for, it may order that such person be made a party by designating him as unknown owner, or claimant, of some interest in the property described.

It should go on to provide that such person, and any defendant who is absent from the jurisdiction or whom, whether within or without the jurisdiction, it is impracticable to serve otherwise, or whom is shown to the satisfaction of the court to be concealing himself for the purpose of evading service of process, or of any order of the court, may be served in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Judicial Code.

The use of injunction proceedings as a means of enforcement is so important that this provision for reaching unknown claimants, nonresidents, and residents who conceal themselves to evade service of process would add very greatly to the efficacy of the statute. It contains nothing which is not already done in the states generally when private claims to property are concerned.

Relief of Court Congestion

(D) Provisions for relieving congestion in the Federal courts.

From various parts of the country come complaints of congestion of the Federal courts due to the large volume of petty prosecutions under the National Prohibition Act.

Obviously, these prosecutions must go on. It would not do to create an impression that minor infractions are to be ignored.

As things are, however, the congestion of prosecutions in the Federal courts for minor infractions, caused by the necessity of proceeding by indictment in all cases, except for maintenance of a nuisance or for unlawful possession, is a serious handicap to dealing vigorously with major infractions and makes handling of the minor infractions perfunctory. It has done much to create a feeling in some localities that the law cannot be enforced. In our opinion, the delays and opportunities for escape from punishment thus occasioned may be and should be obviated.

Three methods to this end have been suggested: First, to increase the number of Federal judges; second, to create inferior Federal courts, or, as it has been put, Federal police courts, for such cases; and, third, to utilize the present machinery of the courts, meeting the causes of delay and congestion by a simpler procedure for petty cases.

Objections to Be Overcome

There are Constitutional questions to be considered in connection with both the second and the third of these proposals.

The first does not involve any Constitutional difficulties. But it leaves the cumbersome procedure by indictment, wholly inappropriate to minor infractions, in full force and multiplies the apparatus designed for great cases in order to deal with small ones. The objections to this method are palpable, and it should not be adopted if the situation may be met in some other way.

So with the second. It involves some of the Constitutional questions which must give us pause in connection with the third. But, what is more to be thought of, there are serious objections to multiplying courts. If it is possible to deal with this matter adequately with the existing machinery of the federal system, it should be done.

We think such a solution entirely possible and in the right line of progress, not merely in the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act but of all federal legislation.

Under the Fifth Amendment, no one shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. As construed by the Supreme Court, "infamous crime" means one punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary, or for more than one year, or for any period at hard labor.

Where Indictment Is Required

Hence, where imprisonment is to be in jail, is not to exceed six months, and is not to be at hard labor, the crime is not infamous. It is only where there is a possibility of imprisonment in the penitentiary, or for more than a year, or at hard labor, that an indictment is required.

The Jones Law has expressly recognized a class of "casual or slight violations," a statute providing that in prosecutions under Title II of the National Prohibition Law the district attorney may, in case of "casual or slight violations," prosecute by complaint or information, and in such cases, when so prosecuted, the penalty for each offense should be a fine not to exceed $500, or imprisonment in jail without hard labor, not to exceed six months, or both, would obviate the long delay, unnecessary expense, and needless keeping in session of grand juries, which are demanded by the present state of the law.

We think, also, that it would be expedient for Congress to define the term "casual or slight violations." Speedy convictions and certain imposition of penalties are important considerations, and are more likely to be efficacious than threats of severe punishment rendered nugatory by congested dockets overpassing any possibilities of trial in the manner constitutionally appointed for crimes of such magnitude.

But this suggestion, made on general considerations applicable to all criminal laws, and out of abundant caution, may not be a vital part of the plan.

How "Not Guilty" Pleas Pile Up

Next, to simplify the mode of prosecution of petty cases, we must consider the matter of pleas of guilty and of trials.

As the law is, every offender must be indicted, must await indictment before he can plead guilty, even if ready to do so at once, and his case must, if he pleads not guilty, await its turn on the calendar, obstructing, if it is a petty case, the disposition of important cases. The mere accumulated number of these petty prosecutions awaiting trial has become a source of embarassment in many federal courts.

Section 3 of Article III of the Constitution requires trial of all "crimes" to be by jury. The Sixth Amendment provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

It has been held that "crimes" in this connection does not refer to petty offenses. In view of the general holding of state courts on analogous provisions and of the concessions and distinctions made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading case of Callen vs Wilson, 127 U. S. 540, 355, 557, we think it is possible to provide for a hearing in the United States District Court before a magistrate, provided trial by jury in that court is preserved to the accused.

Expanding Use of Commissioners

But we see no need of setting up special federal magistrates. It would seem entirely feasible to make use of the existing system of United States commissioners.

It could be provided that in case the accused, so prosecuted, pleads not guilty, there shall be a hearing before the commissioner, who shall report to the court, and the court on examination, of his findings, render judgment of acquittal or conviction as the case may be, and in case conviction is recommended by the commissioner, the accused may within three days after filing of the commissioner's report, except in writing to the report and demand trial by jury.

Finally, it could be provided that in such case the district attorney may elect whether to go to trial on the complaint or information, or to submit the case to the grand jury, and that in case the grand jury indicts, the case shall then proceed upon the indictment.

The Jones Law was enacted to make enforcement more efficacious in two ways:

(A) By providing for more severe penalties in the discretion of the court.

(B) By making available the collateral consequences of a felony, such, for example, as the rules of law applicable to prevention of a felony and the capture of felons. This was done by making every violation of the national prohibition act a potential felony.

The foregoing suggestions aim at preserving this feature of the existing law. Up to the time when the district attorney elects how to prosecute there is a potential felony. In other words, all the possibilities in the way of arrest and prevention which obtain under the law are conserved.

Provides Exception to Rule

But the intention is to make it possible in case of "casual or slight violations" (language of the Jones Law) to prosecute as a petty offense, thus relieving congestion in the federal courts, maintaining the dignity of those tribunals, and making possible speedy disposition.

As things are now, the cumbersome process of indictment must be restored to even in the most petty case. The result is that large numbers of these cases pile up and have to be disposed of offhand by "bargain day," and similar unseemly processes. In any case which the district attorney elects to prosecute by indictment the judge will still have the discretion provided for in the existing law.

If it is objected that a wide discretion is put in the district attorney by the proposed legislation, the answer is that he has that discretion already in effect, simply exercising it, not in the beginning by the mode in which he prosecutes but later by including any particular prosecution in the wholesale disposition on some bargain day.

Thus a few simple legislative enactments, in our opinion, could be made greatly to strengthen enforcement of the National Prohibition Law. Such measures, making it more adequate to its purposes, are suggested by study of material which has come to us from all agencies concerned with its administration. We think they could not in any wise interfere with any ultimate program which we may have to recommend, and would in the meantime advance observance of the law. Respectfully,

For the commission:

Geo. W. Wickersham,
Chairman.

Dated, Nov. 21, 1929.

NATIVES REVOLTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—Rioting among native has broken out at Carnarvon, Cape Colony, after a series of native meetings.

Colonel Van Zyl, Mayor of Carnarvon, was seriously injured, and several other Europeans were wounded in the fighting.

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DRY HEAD SEES WORK HINDERED BY FULL COURTS

More Arrests, Says Doran, Would Only Make Present Situation Worse

WASHINGTON (AP) — Expenditure of more than $15,000,000 during the fiscal year 1931 to enforce the Federal Prohibition Law would be unwise in the opinion of Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, because of the congested condition of the federal courts.

"The biggest problem right now that confronts the Federal Government in the enforcement of this law," Dr. Doran told the House Appropriations Committee, "is the congested condition of the federal courts."

The committee approved the commissioner's request and set the figure at $15,000,000.

Asserting that the Jones Law enacted last year providing for prison sentences of five years and fines up to $10,000 for liquor convictions had brought about better enforcement conditions, Dr. Doran said, "Take it over—along with the known drop in smuggling, I say the situation is improving."

"Undoubtedly the Jones Law had a great effect," he said, adding that it had driven thousands of the smaller operators, manufacturers, runners and retail dealers out of business and decreased arrests from 75,000 in 1928 to 67,000 in 1929.

More Arrests, More Congestion

"We could make a 50 per cent increase in the number of persons arrested," Dr. Doran continued, "but under the present conditions it would merely congest the courts still further, and further complicate the situation. It does seem to me that any policy that would increase the number of federal officers who have arresting powers must necessarily take in the question of adequate court facilities in order promptly to try cases."

He said that if a prompt trial is not secured "your case gets cold," and added that "there is no class of cases that get colder than a prohibition case."

Dr. Doran said that congestion of the courts was greatest in New York, New Jersey, northern Illinois, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Enforcement conditions at Detroit, he said, had improved about 50 per cent following an increase in activities of the coast guard and prohibition agents, but added that it was "still a difficult problem" there.

Besides Wisconsin, which has voted against the dry law, Dr. Doran said, New York, Montana, Nevada and Maryland were not assisting the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition. Many moonshiners have moved to Wisconsin from Illinois and Minnesota, he said, "where they feel they can operate with greater safety."

In southern states, Dr. Doran continued, the sheriffs generally stand from under with respect to the apprehension of moonshiners "because they regard that more as a federal job."

The commissioner suggested that all border forces be consolidated into a constabulary to handle immigration, customs, anti-smuggling, and other border problems.

He was asked by Chairman Wood of the committee to announce the policy of the prohibition enforcement unit.

Keeping Foreign Liquor Out

"Our fixed policy, Mr. Chairman," Dr. Doran replied, "is to use the federal force as a preventative against the importation of liquor from without, to supervise, regulate, and control the manufacture and distribution of industrial alcohol and medicinal liquors.

"With respect to the illicit production of liquor and beer in the United States, to work on the source and transportation to the greatest degree possible, and every time we have to take numerous officers off that work to work on minor cases, except for the value we get out of the thing by way of securing information as to source, I feel that the effort is hardly worth the time. It could much better be used on source work. Narcotic smuggling," he said, "undoubtedly is on the decrease."

Explaining that the narcotic smuggling problem "is still a paramount one," the commissioner said the "smuggling of morphine, heroin and cocaine is mostly through the Atlantic ports and principally New York City, whereas opium comes through the Pacific ports, principally Seattle and San Francisco."

From surveys and reports, the commissioner estimated that there were less than 100,000 drug addicts in this country.

Honor Paid Los Angeles Airedale for Saving Building From Flames

HOBART BOSWORTH PRESENTS MEDAL

Wins Praise From Chief of Fire Department, Gets Silver Medal and, Best of All, a Heaping Dish of Ice Cream From Master

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The chief engineer of the city fire department has publicly praised a dog and has credited him with giving the first alarm for a fire which threatened a film and art studio.

"It seems established beyond question," he writes, "that this remarkable dog was responsible for the first alarm—and very probably that loss of life was prevented by his timely warning. Such action on the part of this intelligent animal naturally attracts the particular attention of a department such as ours. I certainly congratulate you upon the possession of this dog, and trust that you will take splendid care of him."

Kentucky Boy III, a fine, bristling Airedale, already decorated with a silver medal in behalf of the State Commission for the Protection of Children and Animals by Hobart Bosworth, film actor, is the object of this unusual official recognition.

His master, Robert M. Byrne, was walking with him along a Hollywood street one day last summer, when he suddenly broke from his leash and tore away to the front of a film studio where onlookers, attracted by his frantic barking, found that he had detected a faint wisp of smoke which no man probably would have noticed. The alarm was immediately sounded and the engines had arrived before the fire had had time to gain dangerous headway.

His first reward was a dish of ice cream from his master, his second the silver medal, and his third the public recognition accorded in the chief engineer's letter. But his real reward lies in the satisfaction which must come to all dog lovers at this tale which is above all else a splendid justification of the confidence which man has for ages placed in his most-trusted animal friend.

Mitchell Advises Speedy Reform of 'Obvious Defects' in Courts

Attorney-General Would Devote Thorough Study to Deeper Causes of Failure of Law Enforcement—Agencies Co-operating, He Tells Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speedy adoption of measures to remedy "obvious defects" in criminal law enforcement and "extending inquiry to determine more fundamental troubles" was recommended Jan. 13 in a report by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, to President Hoover, who forwarded the suggestions to Congress in transmitting the first preliminary report by the Law Enforcement Commission. Mr. Mitchell's report follows:

Dear Mr. President:

With your permission, I submit some comments upon proposals to improve enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States.

There are some obvious defects in our enforcement agencies, and there are measures that may be readily devised and taken tending to cure them. There are other defects obscure in their nature, requiring more prolonged study.

It has seemed to me, therefore, that any program for improvement naturally falls into two parts:

First: The prompt adoption of measures readily to be devised for curing obvious defects; and

Second: Extending inquiry to determine the more fundamental troubles and means of remedying them.

The Department of Justice and the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement have been co-operating in the preparation of proposals which may be put into effect speedily to produce immediate improvement, having in mind that this preliminary program would be followed by more elaborate and thorough consideration of the subject. Only measures requiring new legislation need now be mentioned.

The task of enforcing the criminal laws is not confined to a single agency. Several must operate efficiently to produce good results. There must be:

1. Agencies to detect offenses and obtain evidence.
2. Prosecuting attorneys who use the evidence thus prepared and try the cases in court.
3. Courts to hear the cases.

At present obvious defects exist in each of these agencies.

Congestion in the courts deserves utmost consideration. In many districts the federal courts are unable to cope with the volume of business brought before them. This results in delay, with weakening of evidence and difficulty in obtaining convictions. Another effect of congestion is the effort to clear dockets by wholesale acceptance of pleas of guilty, with light punishment.

Congestion Means Delay

The deterrent effect of speedy trial and adequate punishment is lost. Congestion also means delay in trial of civil cases, with hardship to private litigants, particularly those of small means. This condition has been disclosed in the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1929, set forth in my annual report.

That there has been no relief since June 30, 1929, is shown by telegraphic reports from United States attorneys (excepting those in the territories) governing prohibition and narcotic cases commenced and terminated during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1929. These reports show 28,437 prohibition and narcotic cases commenced, 25,887 such cases terminated and 20,066 pending Dec. 31, 1929—an increase over the number pending June 30, last; and an increase as compared with those pending Dec. 31, 1928.

Remedies: The most important and constructive suggestion comes from the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in the form of a proposal to use the United States commissioners for disposing of a large number of criminal cases, thus speeding up the work and relieving the federal judges of burdensome details. There are some constitutional questions involved, but in my opinion these do not present insurmountable difficulties, and the validity of the proposal is supported by such eminent jurists and lawyers as George W. Wickersham, Henry W. Anderson, Newton D. Baker, Judge William I. Grubb, Judge William S. Kenyon, Monte M. Lemann, Frank J. Loesch, Judge Kenneth Mackintosh, Judge Paul J. McCormick and Roscoe Pound, who are members of the commission. If legislation along these lines can be made effective, a decided improvement will result.

Additional Judges Needed

Some additional relief for congested conditions will be afforded by providing additional judges in a few districts already recommended by the conference of senior circuit judges and by me.

Delay in judicial operations through inadequate forces in the clerks and marshals' offices may be taken care of by additional appropriations, request for which is already pending before Congress.

Agencies for detection of offenses: Since the passage of the National Prohibition Act, the attorneys who conduct the prosecutions in court have been under the Department of Justice, while the federal agency for detecting offenses against the National Prohibition Act and preparing the evidence has been in the prohibition unit in the Treasury Department. There are no agencies in the Department of Justice authorized to perform the latter function.

The closest co-operation must exist between officers charged with the detection of offenses and preparation of evidence on the one hand, and the United States attorneys and their assistants, who prosecute the cases, on the other hand. These agencies, now in different departments, would work together more efficiently if in the same department.

Supply Bill Seeks Larger Coast Guard

WASHINGTON (AP) — Provisions were made for a larger and more powerful coast guard to carry on its anti-smuggling activities and rescue work at sea in the annual Treasury-Post Office Supply Bill submitted to the House Jan. 18 by the Appropriations Committee.

Additional ships, increased personnel, new seaplanes, more stations and more cadets to fill the quota of officers are provided for under the measure which appropriates $32,123,040 for the coast guard, an increase of $2,452,000 over the outlay for the current year. Of the amount $16,807,190 is set aside for anti-smuggling work and combating activities of rumrunners off the coasts.

In testifying before the committee, Rear Admiral Billard, commandant of the guard, said the coast guard seized 210 vessels loaded with liquors, during 1929, an increase of 20 over the previous year. In all, he said, his organization seized 2571 ships for law violations, an increase of 1017 over 1028. More than 80,000 vessels were boarded and examined.

Asked with reference to the activities of the branch in prohibition enforcement, Rear Admiral Billard said:

"The coast guard has been very earnestly and actively engaged in combating smuggling. It has given this problem the fullest measure of attention and it is doing the very best it can to put an end to smuggling or to curtail it. I am confident that it is doing as well as any marine force could do with that problem."

HOOVER STRESSES NEED TO EXPAND FEDERAL COURTS

(Continued from Page 1)

commissioners enlarged powers in minor criminal cases.

Their discussion of the workability and the constitutionality of the plan, which is concurred in by the eminent jurists upon the commission and others whose advice they have sought, is set out in more detail in the supplementary report. I also append memorandums from the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury upon several phases of these problems.

I believe the administrative changes mentioned above will contribute to cure many abuses. Beyond these immediate questions are others which reach deeply into the whole question of the growth of crime and the enforcement of the laws.

The causes of crime, the character of criminal laws, the benefits and liabilities that flow from them, the abuses which arise under them, the method by which enforcement and judicial personnel is secured, the judicial procedure, the respective responsibility of the federal and state governments to these problems, all require further most exhaustive consideration and investigation, which will require time and earnest research as to the facts and forces in action before sound opinions can be arrived at upon them.

(Signed) Herbert Hoover.

Flood of Medicinal Liquor Threatened

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Hastings, State Senator from Brooklyn, announced Jan. 12 that he proposes to introduce an amendment to the State Medical Practice Act granting to licensed physicians the privilege of "the use of spirituous and vinous liquors, as medicines, for the cure and alleviation of illness without limitation as to quantity, or restriction as to time; any state law, local ordinance or federal statute to the contrary notwithstanding."

The federal statute limiting a physician to the prescription of not more than one pint of spirituous liquors in 10 days to a patient constitutes, he said, "a grave and serious invasion into, and a violation of, the sovereign power of the State of New York to regulate the practice of medicine within its territorial confines."

Further, he said, the limiting of a physician to 100 authorized liquor prescriptions in 90 days "is an unfair and unjustified restriction upon his professional obligations, where he may require the use of a greater number in that period of time."

Should the courts hold the amendment, if enacted into law, unconstitutional, he concluded, "I am prepared to sponsor legislation authorizing the State to engage in the manufacture of alcohol as a drug and for the State distribution thereof to those licensed and authorized to care for the public health."

NEW MINISTER TO CHINA SAILS

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, recently appointed Minister to China, sailed on the President Grant Jan. 11 to take up his new post. Johnson, who has had 22 years' service in China, is returning to the Orient after serving two years as an Assistant Secretary of State.

MELLON FAVORS UNITED PATROL ALONG BORDER

Entry Would Be Limited to Points Designated by the President

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover sent to Congress on Jan. 13 along with the first preliminary report of the law enforcement commission a report submitted to him by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, urging a unified border patrol under jurisdiction of the coast guard; an increase in the number of ports of entry, and a prohibition against entry into the United States of all persons except at points designated by the President. The Mellon report follows.

Mr. President:

The Treasury has been considering for some time the creation of a unified border patrol, in order that the execution of the customs, immigration, prohibition, and other laws regulating or prohibiting the entry into the United States of persons and merchandise, may be made more effective. The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration and transmission to the Congress if you approve:

(1) The entry into the United States of all persons should be prohibited except at points of entry designated by the President.

(2) The present number of points of entry should be increased sufficiently to permit uninterrupted and unhampered intercourse with our neighboring countries over established and customary routes.

(3) A unified border patrol should be created to patrol the border and prevent illegal entry.

(4) The unified border patrol should be a part of the coast guard.

Simple Rule to Enforce

A specific statutory prohibition of entry into the United States of either aliens or citizens, in any manner and with or without merchandise, except at designated points, is essential as a basis if the border patrol is to function efficiently, since it will give the patrol a plain and simple rule to enforce, and relieve them of any necessity of interpreting and applying the customs, immigration, and other laws.

Customs, immigration, quarantine, and other officers will be stationed at the designated points of entry and the administration of the laws at these points should remain, of course, under the jurisdiction of the present services.

The points of entry should be designated by the President, just as ports of entry are now designated. They should be established at the boundary intersection of all established and customary routes and wherever intercourse with our neighboring countries justifies. Flexibility is essential in order to permit an increase in the points of entry conformably with the growth of commerce and travel, and in order to meet seasonal necessities and constantly changing conditions. There should be a substantial increase, rather than a decrease, in the present number of customs and immigration stations.

Promotes Public Convenience

It is believed that the proposed plan will promote materially the convenience of the traveling public, as well as relieve those traveling on inland highways from inspection. Today, generally speaking, travelers may enter the United States anywhere but must report at a custom house, which may well be entirely out of their line of travel, and declare and enter their merchandise.

Moreover, our present patrol must necessarily be maintained on interior roads and not along the border, with the consequent necessity of stopping vehicles and pedestrians who may never have left the country. Adequate provision should, of course, be made by regulation so as to meet the needs of farmers and others whose property extends across the border or who are living along the border.

The unified border patrol should be charged with the enforcement of the statutory prohibition—that is, it should be charged with the duty of guarding the border between the designated points and preventing entry of all persons and merchandise, over land and water, except at the points of entry specified, where the usual customs, immigration, quarantine, and other officers will be stationed.

Eliminates Duplication

The proposed unified border patrol will replace the patrols now maintained by both the customs service and the immigration service on our Mexican and Canadian boundaries, and will cover the same territory as those patrols, thus complementing the work of the coast guard on the maritime boundaries, eliminating duplication of effort, concentrating responsibility for the protection of all our borders, and bringing about a more effective co-ordination of the work.

Preliminary surveys have established the practicability of the plan. An actual physical examination of our entire border, however, will be necessary prior to the final designation of points of entry or the closing of trails and untraveled roads. The work must be done in harmonious co-operation with our neighboring countries, and their consent obtained as a matter of courtesy. It is believed that at least six months will be required before the new border patrol can be organized and the preliminary work completed.

The cost of maintaining the unified border patrol will exceed the present cost of maintaining our customs and immigration patrols, and additional immigration and customs stations will be required. Surveys upon which estimates of the increased costs can be based are under way and should soon be completed.

Alexandria to Film Story of Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of an historic motion picture in which the character George Washington will play the lead and Alexandria, Va., provide the "set," was announced Jan. 11 by the Washington Society of Alexandria.

The picture will begin with the arrival of the boy Washington at Mount Vernon, the home of his brother, Lawrence. It will portray him "in successive scenes for the next 50 years in his connection to Alexandria, his home town," William B. McGroarty, president of the society, said.

Among the scenes to be reproduced will be that at Gadsby's tavern, which still stands in Alexandria, where Washington enlisted his first command for the Fort Meadows campaign. Another scene will be in the ancient Carlyle House, where the first President had his meeting with General Braddock.

Announcement was made by the Washington society that the first section of the film will be made available to civic organizations and schools throughout the country. It is expected about six months will be required to complete the film.

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Andrew, Representative From Massachusetts, Believes People Want Decision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the day that President Hoover sends to Congress his program for prohibition enforcement based on the report of the commission on crime and law enforcement, with reviews of the report by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, proposed to extend the life of the commission for two years and to appropriate $1,000,000 for its expenses.

Mr. Andrew's purpose in making this move is to authorize the commission to investigate and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date "what changes, if any, are necessary or desirable in the system of dealing with liquors in the United States or in the laws relating thereto."

Mr. Andrew admits that most of the people of the United States "would be unwilling to see the country return to conditions that prevailed before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and would be reluctant to espouse any proposal which would risk the benefits, economic, social and political which prohibition has brought."

Wets to Hold Meeting

In explanation of his effort, independent of the Administration, to authorize action which might result in a change in the prohibition laws, Mr. Andrew says that he believes people would welcome some way by which these benefits could be conserved and existing evils curtailed or eliminated.

This is a part of the congressional agitation regarding the report of the commission on law enforcement and the President's program.

A characteristic statement by Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, represents the extreme wet attitude. He declared that he would call a meeting early this week in accordance with wishes of the wet bloc who chose him as chairman of a committee to name a chairman for the wets in the House.

"The large meeting of members of Congress who are opposed to prohibition," Mr. Britten said, "and the fight that is being made for the chairmanship of this unofficial committee is the very best evidence that millions of people feel that the time has now arrived for a change."

Drys Define Situation

On the dry side, Bishop James Cannon Jr. and Dr. E. L. Crawford, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, issued a comprehensive statement in which it was asserted that it was not a question of how much money was spent, but that the great thing was to guard the Eighteenth Amendment, the high-water mark of social legislation.

The board, it was stated, petitions Congress to vote for whatever men, money and measures may be necessary to obtain effective enforcement of the prohibition law by strengthening and improving the personnel and working equipment of all governmental prohibition agencies, including the federal courts and their officers, the customs officials, the coast guard and the officers and field force of the prohibition department. From the financial standpoint alone, it is considered, the cost of enforcement is small compared with the great economic benefits which have come from prohibition, even at its worst.

In the name of the General Conference the board petitions that the "law shall be administered by its friends."

It favors the inauguration and prompt extensive development of an educational policy by the Government in support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Equal Guardianship Bill Wins Approval

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seventy G. O. P. women leaders, in conference here at the Women's Republican Club, have just indorsed the equal guardianship bill introduced in the legislature by Rhoda Fox Graves (R.), assembly-women from St. Lawrence County, and Seabury C. Mastic (R.), State senator from Pleasantville.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Company, addressed the meeting on "The economic situation in the United States." After predicting a definite betterment in business conditions by fall or early winter, Mr. Sisson lauded President Hoover for his promotion of America's foreign trade and his prompt action to the end of preventing a further decrease in employment.

AMBASSADOR ON VISIT HOME

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Robert Woods Bliss, United States Ambassador, started Jan. 11 for the United States by way of Chile. He expects to spend about two months on leave at home.

MRS. TILTON, DRY, ASKED TO SEEK SEAT IN SENATE

Invitation Only Applies If G. O. P. Candidate Does Not Adopt Dry Platform

Following the announcement by women of Massachusetts that, in the event no man came forward as Republican candidate for the United States Senate on a platform in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement of that law, they would place their own candidate in the field on such a platform, has come the invitation to Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, active for many years in state affairs and prohibition circles, to run for the office.

The invitation, signed by six Massachusetts women who are leaders in various organizations, asks Mrs. Tilton to run only in case a suitable man is not put forward on the regular Republican ticket. Any wavering on the prohibition issue on the part of political leaders will put Mrs. Tilton into the field as a focus for dry votes.

The letter is signed by Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root, Somerville; Mrs. Victor E. Miller, Quincy; Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, Winchester; Mrs. Fred Crawford, Watertown; Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, Boston; and Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, Wollaston.

The tenth anniversary of prohibition in the United States was observed in special services at the Lincoln Park Baptist Church at West Newton.

"After 10 years of prohibition," the Rev. John Shade Franklin, pastor, said, "we are beginning to see that it has been a wonderful step, as a result of which we have now a greater span of life, more opportunities for health, and better conditions for children."

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, called for support of the state enforcement law, in an address before the Blaney Memorial Baptist Church, Dorchester. Repeal would only make it more difficult to enforce the law, without changing the law itself, he said. It is being sought by the wets to weaken the Eighteenth Amendment by producing a revulsion of public opinion against it through weakening enforcement and increasing violation of the law, he said.

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EARN AND SPEND KEY FUNCTIONS IN FAMILY LIFE

Intelligent Budget Planning Aid to Happy Home, Says Authority

This is the fourth of nine articles appearing Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on "Modern Family and Home."

By A. J. PEEL

The "self-supporting family" of today does not involve an aggregate of needlewomen, bakers, cooks, weavers, farmers, owning land, cattle, barns, dairies and whatnot, as it did a century ago. It involves combined earning capacity sufficient to insure the economic independence of each member of the family unit, exclusive of dependent children. And how is this need expressed? In terms of money; money with which to purchase the commodities and services which once were produced in the family, by each member contributing in labor and kind.

Another factor which has contributed to the revolution that has broken down the compact unity of the family, is mass production of commodities and services, in such volume, and so economically, that the variety of things and benefits, available to the modern family and obtainable only for money, greatly exceeds that of any previous age.

Yet another contributory factor is the replacing of human labor by mechanical contrivances. Machinery is doing, better, and much more quickly, work which was once considered to be definitely "woman's work in the home." This has liberated women from much that was an essential part of home life—domestic duties. And with this emancipation has come the opportunity to employ talents and time in such a way as to net financial gain. This power to earn money with which to pay for services which were once strictly "home duties" and "the woman's sphere" is being realized not only by grown-up daughters and childless wives, but by mothers with grown children, or with children away at school.

Meaning of Money

Thus we have arrived at a condition which places thousands of members of families in a position of individual economic independence, including salaried and wage-earning wives. But this, after all, is only the realization of a much-delayed justice. About 90 per cent of women always have been producers, but with little opportunity to realize a "market value."

If this sounds too much like "commercializing" the family, it is because we are in danger of overemphasizing the substance of money and losing sight of its meaning. Money is merely the representative of value. It is the most convenient form of accounting for values received and given. The functioning of the family is a constant exchange of values, and each member has the privilege of contributing to, and sharing in, the common family interests. And since the necessity of contributing in kind and in specialized service has been so greatly diminished, for the reasons given above, one alternative is co-operation along financial lines.

If there is to be harmonious financial co-operation, there must, of course, exist definite standards acceptable to every member of the family, by which it can be determined how the family income is to be translated into the material values which contribute to the sum of home environment.

Sharing Family Income

Today higher standards of living prevail almost universally; and the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today. With this advancing thought has come the more or less acute problem of how best to establish a family consciousness of relative values. It is here that clear understanding and liberal thought are required to reach that ideal consciousness in the home which will insure the expenditure of the family income in a manner that meets with the approval and support of each responsible member.

It is the right of each individual in the family to share in the family income. Co-operative spending is a privilege and joy in which father, mother, sons and daughters, should all have a part. But with this privilege comes the responsibility to train children in co-operative spending. Much financial unhappiness in families is due, not to the "high cost of living," but to the cost of high living. With standards of living still reaching new high levels, adolescents sometimes lose sight of relative values, of the virtues of wise economy, of their own more important needs, and then they see values out of their true proportion.

For example, many families today are "automobile poor"; that is, they have invested in an expensive car and sacrificed some things more important. They are "poor" in educational investment, in home comforts, in labor-saving and time-saving devices which would bring more freedom to the housewife. And too often this state of things is brought about by the insistence of the younger members of the family who value an expensive car above truer values.

Ideal Co-operation

How to attain this ideal co-operation between members of the family and insure a practical working arrangement which will insure the fullest unfoldment of family life values, in so far as these are affected by financial arrangements, has been the subject of a great deal of study on the part of economists. The steps which have been taken toward this goal have been radical. The "old family economy" by which the head of the house was the sole custodian of the family income, and made "allowances" to his wife for housekeeping purposes, and doled out money for her clothes and other personal needs, as required, has yielded very considerably to a mutual arrangement in which responsibility is shared, both husband and wife having equal rights in the matter of spending. The establishment of the joint bank account has been an acknowledgment of that real partnership which cannot exist without equality of responsibility for family spending.

Perhaps nothing has contributed so much toward an intelligent and businesslike planning of financial expenditure as the family budget. A budget should never be burdensome, nor too detailed. It should be comprehensive, however, and should make a careful provision for such important functions of family life as education, recreation and amusements, household expense, investments, home-owning, motorcar expense, and personal allowances.

Any experienced student of the modern family, its problems, its tragedies, and its achievements, cannot fail to be impressed with the importance which must be given to its financial foundations. The building up or the disintegration of family life depends in no small measure on its financial foundations.

SAVINGS IN ARGENTINA SHOW LARGE INCREASE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Savings bank deposits in Argentina now amount to 2,000,000,000 pesos (the peso is worth about 41 cents), according to a statement by Germinal Rodriguez, town councilor, who said that this sum represents something over 180 pesos per capita, compared with 25 pesos in 1908, 60 pesos in 1918 and 117 pesos in 1921, a very satisfactory progress, in the opinion of the councilor.

The newspaper, La Razon, however, takes the opposite view, declaring that the figures reveal a lack of enterprise on the part of depositors who might have invested some of their savings in businesses of their own.

HOOVER AWAITS PUBLIC VERDICT IN CONFIDENCE

Knows Majority of Nation Hopes for Success of His Administration

COLUMBUS, O. (AP) — Herbert Hoover finds in the presidency an "opportunity for speeding the orderly march of a great people," and "in the inspiration of that moving host" such compensation as is vouchsafed to few.

This was set forth by the Chief Executive in a letter to Dr. W. O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University, in which Mr. Hoover told something of the pleasant and unpleasant features of being President, and spoke in picturesque language of those who for partisan reasons are working for his downfall.

Nevertheless, the Chief Executive drew immense satisfaction from what he termed "the majority" that, regardless of party affiliations, is anxious that he be successful in his administration of the Nation's affairs.

Dr. Thompson had sent the President a message of New Year greeting, in which he incorporated "a bit of counsel growing out of half a century of observation."

Text of Hoover Letter

The President's letter to Dr. Thompson was as follows:

The solicitude and philosophic ripeness of your letter of Jan. 7 requires more than reciprocation of kindly holiday greetings.

Possibly, if I had either the time or the inclination to worry over the evils which lurk around the White House, it might decrease my faith in human goodness, but fortunately the insistent need for determination of definite action in public matters inhibits such contemplations.

The human flood which flows through the White House shows all the dark colorings and the flotsam that you mention. But it is brightened more than you think by many who, regardless of party, genuinely wish to help the President to succeed in his task. The sons of evil have at least collateral descendants in every generation.

Of course it is true that malice is sometimes the politicians' key to newspaper headlines and there will always be partisans desirous that the President should fall, even if their stratagems injure the country, or whose daily toil is to mix mud pies.

Blots Are Exceptions

But if these blots were other than exceptions, this Nation would not have swept on to a mightier and mightier destiny every year since the Independence.

You well know of the wearing of hair shirts in the Middle Ages by way of reminder of sin and trouble. Somewhere lately I said that every man has a few mental hair shirts and that presidents differ only by their larger wardrobe—for certain individuals, newspapers, associations and institutions officiate as haberdashers in this regard, with a high generosity which guarantees both humility and urbanity.

As against all this the President has, for a few short years, the opportunity to speed the orderly progress of a glorious people. And the inspiration of that moving host is compensation that comes in larger measure to him than to any other man.

You aptly penetrate the vital question of public action—the discovery and promulgation of truth. No real believer in democracy questions the sureness of public judgment—if the public is given the truth; but there is a time element in the triumph of truth.

Public Vitally Interested

When we look back over history we see the periods of either moral, social, economic or political stagnation while the truth was en route and some variety of demagoguery occupied the scene. We can and must, however, greatly increase the production of truth and we must know the truth before the grave interest of 120,000,000 people is involved in government policies.

We can sometimes speed up production before the demagogue awakes to his opportunities. Facts are bad for his digestion and the truth makes misrepresentation uncomfortable. And the truth, as you say, is hard to discover; it must be distilled through the common judgment of skilled men and women from accurately and patiently collected facts and knowledge of forces before the extraction of the essence of wisdom.

The materials themselves are also hard to come by; it takes time and patience, especially as our many inventions have forever banished the simple life.

In the meantime, a vast clamor of half-truths and untruths and injured facts will always fill the air and intoxicate people's emotions. The President himself cannot pretend to know or to have the time for rigid investigation. But the fine minds of our citizens are available and can be utilized.

Processes of Research

So you will know why, when you hear of more and more temporary committees, commissions, conferences, researches—that they are not for executive action (for which they are anathema), but are one of the sound processes for the search, production and distribution of truth. And they are more.

They spread co-operation with government among our best citizens, not only in finding truth, but also they aid to spread it and to get action upon it. Our great American experiment has demonstrated that the people will, of their own initiative, take care of progress if the Government can remove abuse and help put the signs on the road, stimulation to all of which is the part of the job of Presidents.

Of Lincoln's great formula, the most important one-third is "government by the people" and they will govern themselves outside the government when they see the light. It is from too much emphasis on "government of the people" that we get the fundamental confusion that government, since it can correct much abuse, can also create righteousness.

And now all this was not intended to bore your holidays but just to indicate to you that my resolutions for the new year include a continued effort to keep pure the wells of wisdom and to reassure you that I have faith that the people want the truth determined, even if it takes time and patience. I wish to you and Mrs. Thompson all of the season's greetings.

Dr. Thompson's Greeting

In his letter to the President, Dr. Thompson asked that "I be indulged in extending my good wishes into a bit of counsel growing out of a half century of observation," then he continued:

For some time we have had a highly agitated people. The quiet hour seems to have gone. Men do their thinking while walking the street, newspapers in hand. Publicity stirring superficial emotions has developed a mob mindedness eager to hear some new thing. The press, the hustings, and even the pulpit resound with empty echoes of falsehoods for which there is no excuse. Do not permit these things to dishearten you, even though they discourage.

The open door of the White House in which we all rejoice makes it possible for all classes to approach you. Many come to gain favor, place or position at any cost of self-respect; many, honest and sincere, hesitating to disconcert the plans of the President occupied with the greater issues of his office, neither add information nor bring comfort.

Settled at Home Firesides

The manifest self-interest of some who seek your favor or service must annoy you as it displeases all good citizens. Such people violate the sanctities of genuine friendship, are blind to the teachings of a refined moral preception and all too often furnish the support for public officials who betray their trusts and lead citizens situated as I am to wonder whether the men formerly trusted and esteemed have suddenly been transferred from normal citizens into untrustworthy parasites who prey upon the public and annoy you.

Do not be disturbed by such characters. Politics as a profession is a noble concept but politics as a business has made possible all sorts of unholy and corrupt combinations with which you must be all too familiar.

May I also add that millions who have no means of publicity—millions that lack any temerity in writing you—are not enthusiastic over the antics of the agitators but quietly believe that Mr. Garfield was correct when he said that the great issues of our country were finally settled at the fireside and in the home.

PUBLIC ADVISED TO SCAN SOURCE OF PROPAGANDA

Rollins Institute Speakers Differ on Methods of Effective Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—After considering numerous angles of propaganda, lobbying and opinion molding, educators and newspaper editors at the Institute of Statesmanship, held here under the auspices of Rollins College, focused their attention on the constructive side and discussed means of controlling propaganda and making censorship effective.

"Of prime importance is the earmarking and labeling of propaganda so that the public knows the source of information and who is paying the bills," said Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation. "Lobbyists who exert themselves for pay to control legislation and opinion should be licensed just as those who ply any other trade.

"We need high intelligence plus integrity on the copy desk of our newspapers to detect even subtle propaganda, colleges that will remove temptation from professors by making their salaries more commensurate with the emoluments of football coaches—and eternal vigilance by every individual to put himself on record as bitterly opposed to underhand, secret methods of propaganda."

Education of Public Opinion

More insidious than the professional lobbyist is the drawing-room lobbyist who increases his income secretly by advancing causes through social contacts, said Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League.

A slow, steady education of public opinion to a sense of humor, an abhorrence of hypocrisy, and high standards of good taste is the only lasting means of controlling propaganda, said Prof. Clyde L. King, University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Kimball Young, of the University of Wisconsin, declared that the problems of social control "find their best solution in the cross-currents of opinion expressed through the press, the state, the motion pictures, the radio. Frank discussion leads to solution far sooner than arbitrary suppression and hurry-up methods of zealous, but short-sighted, reformers. Censorship defeats its own end frequently by attracting publicity to its object and creating additional opposition. Slow, steady education to higher standards of good taste is the only lasting means of suppressing the false and the ugly."

Radio Called "Fifth Estate"

Characterizing the radio as the "Fifth Estate," H. W. Kaltenborn, associate editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, cited the dangers of commercialism into which stations may fall if controlled too exclusively by advertisers.

The solution, he said, is the endowed station, adding: "We need one university of the air that has its own high-powered station, faculty and complete control of its own hours. We need more stations not dependent on advertising incomes, which can broadcast educational programs. The Federal Commission must learn that public convenience and necessity are not exclusively related to advertising and entertainment."

Capt. S. C. Hooper of the division of naval communications, United States Navy, cited full, accurate radiocasts of international news as a guarantee in coming years of international understanding and amity.

Cornell Securities Maintain High Value

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Despite the drop in stock market values, a review of the $23,000,000 of securities comprising the endowment funds of Cornell University shows that the market value of the university's assets still exceeds the book valuation by more than $1,000,000, according to Charles E. Bostwick, comptroller.

In a statement supplementary to his annual report covering the academic year ending June 30, 1929, Mr. Bostwick said that although the market value of the university's securities declined $382,000 since last June—a shrinkage of less than 2 per cent—this was offset by the sale of securities which netted a profit of more than $200,000.

The report showed an increase in endowment of $3,000,000 as compared with the previous year. The property owned by the university was appraised at $17,500,000 and the combined property and income bearing funds totalled $40,500,000. Gifts received during the year amounted to $4,427,472.

NEW YORK OLD GUARD ADDS HOOVER TO RANKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—President Hoover has been elected an honorary member of the Old Guard of the City of New York, it was announced by Maj. Edward H. Snyder, commander of the Guard. Major Snyder, the announcement said, will call on the President in Washington to present him with his membership certificate and to invite him to attend the Guard's 104th anniversary celebration Jan. 31.

Among previous recipients of the honor accorded the President are Calvin Coolidge, King Albert of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

THINK SANELY ON LIQUOR LAW, JUDGE ADVISES

W. R. Pattangall Urges Nation to Adjust Itself to Prohibition Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The problem facing the United Sttaes on the tenth anniversary of prohibition is that of adjusting itself to the amendment, instead of discussing the virtues or faults of the law, according to William R. Pattangall, associate justice of the Maine Supreme Court.

Judge Pattangall was formerly Democratic candidate for Governor but during the last presidential election he bolted from the party's ranks because of dissatisfaction with its stand on prohibition. Discussing the Eighteenth Amendment in an address here, he expressed the opinion that prohibition would remain the fundamental law of the land, at least not to be changed "by any practical means during our lifetime."

"The proper attitude for American citizens to adopt," he said, "is neither that of rejoicing nor depression but one of thoughtfulness. It seems we can gauge the effect upon the people of the United States more surely by thoughtfulness rather than by enthusiasm.

"The conception of any present event is a litfle blinded and true values are better seen in history. The people should not wonder that prohibition has not become instantly popular, after reflection on its progress in Maine as a State proposition. Although there has been a State prohibition law since 1855 in Maine there was nothing that resembled practical enforced prohibition until 1916.

"Can we wonder that without that slow growing up they have failed to see prohibition as we see it? It would be a miracle if those opposed had reached even a spirit of acquiescence in the short space of 10 years. To get that measure of enforcement that we have in Maine it is necessary that the people of the United States deal with the matter thoughtfully. I am a great believer in patience. I am a great believer in the curative properties of time."

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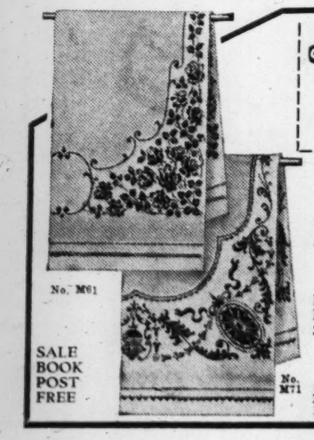
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PACT OF PARIS DECLARED TO BE BASIS OF PARLEY

British League Union Urges Limiting and Reducing Naval Armaments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The executive committee of the British League of Nations Union, of which Viscount Grey and Viscount Cecil are joint presidents, has issued a statement on world naval policy, presenting certain outstanding facts in connection with the forthcoming five-power conference.

"The basis on which the conference is summoned," says the statement, "is the Pact of Paris, whereby all the members of the conference have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have promised in the future not to seek a settlement of their disputes except by peaceful means. Those who are members of the League of Nations have laid down in the covenant specific means of settlement to be applied and have accepted the all-important principle that no nation shall be the [illegible] of its own quarrel.

It is only by keeping these facts clearly in view that the purpose of the conference can be achieved: viz. to limit and reduce the burden of naval armaments. So long as war was a lawful instrument of national policy armaments were bound to be competitive and constantly increasing, being based in each case on the inevitable though unattainable claim that each nation should be stronger than its probable enemy.

"For the British Empire today the ratification of the Pact of Paris together with the covenant of the League limits the lawful use of armaments to the following:

"One—Police action (a) ordinary measures short of war for maintaining order, putting down piracy, various forms of illicit traffic, plague, famine, earthquake, fire afloat or ashore, recue and relief work, shipwreck, collision, towing, salvage, medical aid to refugees, research and exploration, suppression of piracy and the slave trade, visits of ceremony and escort; (b) international action under the Covenant for preventing or stopping war.

"Two—Self-defense against aggression. (This danger has been made much more remote by the existence of the pact and the Covenant, and the task of meeting it, should it occur, has been considerably lightened since all the members of the League of Nations are by treaty bound to support the nation attacked by an aggressor.

"It seems to the League of Nations Union that by keeping these new facts clearly in sight, the conference can safely and practically provide for at least one large simultaneous reduction of armaments. The largest naval unit now permitted by treaties is a battleship of 35,000 tons. But as long as the same maximum figure is accepted by all, there is no technical reason why it should not be reduced."

British Ready to Exchange Views on Projected Mediterranean Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ties to understand each other's respective positions and problems and His Majesty's Government felt it unnecessary to recite elementary obligations, internal or external, but rather to concentrate upon supremely important problems which have to be faced. Consideration at the outset in such friendly spirit of the French memorandum will, of course, be in the minds of all delegates.

It is true there may not yet have been devised complete machinery for sanctions to enforce the various peace agreements now in existence; but meantime much can be done and His Majesty's Government place considerable trust in the fact that 56 countries have declared their intention to renounce war as a measure of national policy and to resort only to pacific means for settlement of international disputes.

Unless a beginning in the reduction of naval armaments is held to be justified by the measure of security already achieved through the Covenant of the League of Nations, the quadruple treaty relating to the Pacific, the treaties of Locarno, signature of the optional clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice by 33 countries, and finally by the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, public expectation will be disappointed, a tendency toward expansion in arms, which is only too evident already, will develop, and nations will be taught once more in practice to trust only to military preparations for security.

Security by Agreement

His Majesty's Government earnestly hope the nations attending the London conference may by agreement on reduced naval strengths register their confidence in the great advance made since the war in the provision for national security by political agreement.

His Majesty's Government observe with interest the distinction drawn in the French memorandum between the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League. They would suggest, however, that the two documents may also be regarded as complementary, one of the other.

From that standpoint the Pact of Paris by its renunciation of war as a national policy may be held by states which are members of the League of Nations to have completed the structure of peace which the more restricted language of the Covenant had for the time left unfinished. His Majesty's Government accept fully and unreservedly all obligations of the Covenant, which, however, must not be held to have involved delay in progressive steps for disarmament for which the Pact of Paris is justification.

His Majesty's Government note the suggestion by the French Government that it is doubtless due to the absence from the Kellogg Pact of any provisions for its methodical application that they have been deterred from contemplating any considerable reduc ion in naval establishment. His Majesty's Government desire to remove the error upon which this reservation rests. In response to better prospects of peace and of an international agreement, the British proposals as a matter of fact provide for a very considerable reduction in the strength which the British Empire has considered necessary in all categories of combatant vessels from capital ships to submarines.

"Global Tonnage"

In Part II, Section 1, of its memorandum, the French Government refer to a system of limitation of naval armaments by "global tonnage." His Majesty's Government have consistently expressed preference for dealing with the problem of naval disarmament by strict limitation of the types, tonnages and guns of all categories of warships, since they feel confident any other method of limitation must tend to preserve those elements of competition and uncertainty which will be one of the express objects of the conference to eliminate.

The problem of naval armament involves not only the amount of tonnage but the use to which it is put. Nevertheless, his Majesty's Government has studied with great care the "transactional proposal" to which the French Government refer and are ready to discuss the possibility of some arrangement based on that proposal.

The French Government emphasize in Part II, Section 2, of their memorandum that there is close interdependence between various defensive armaments of a country and give reasons why they regard this as a fundamental principle of their policy of national defense.

Attack in Detail

His Majesty's Government agree that problems of naval, land and air disarmament cannot be completely disassociated one from the other, but they do not take the view that no attempt should be made to deal with one unless all are being dealt with simultaneously. His Majesty's Government consider the approach to disarmament may best be facilitated by attacking the problem in detail as is now proposed in the naval conference.

In the end, a complete disarmament agreement must cover the whole field of arms, and steady and continuous work will be required until that field has been covered. They therefore join the French Government in earnestly hoping that the conference will result in an agreement which will commend itself to all powers represented on the preparatory commission (of the League of Nations) and by facilitating the task of that body hasten the summoning of a general disarmament conference.

As regards Part II, Section 3, of the memorandum, His Majesty's Government note with satisfaction that the French Government, while taking due account of the naval requirements imposed by the geographical position of France, will, like His Majesty's Government, continue to observe strict moderation in appraisement of their needs, and that the French delegation will have no difficulty in indicating the extent of the tonnage required to meet the needs of their country.

No Irremovable Obstacles

His Majesty's Government have learned with interest of the views of the French Government regarding the desirability of a treaty of mutual guarantees and non-aggression between the Mediterranean powers. They agree that the four-power treaty relating to the Pacific, which resulted from the Washington conference, exerted a happy influence upon negotiations of the Washington naval treaty.

His Majesty's Government would only point out at this stage that a treaty such as that suggested by the French Government appears to go considerably further than the Pacific treaty above mentioned, which provided only for the summoning of a conference for settlement of controversies and for joint consultation in the face of aggressive action.

Inasmuch as all Mediterranean powers are members of the League of Nations, it would appear that facilities already exist for joint consultation in event of need. There is a great measure of security in this, but His Majesty's Government will be glad to exchange views on the subject with all the powers concerned.

In conclusion, His Majesty's Government note with particular pleasure the opinion expressed by the French Government that none of the problems mentioned in the memorandum amount to irremovable obstacles, and they share entirely in the confidence felt by the French Government that there will be cordial co-operation among the delegations to promote the great aims of the conference and that success will terminate their labors.

Last Word Not Spoken on Italo-French Parity

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Although official French comment on the British reply to the French memorandum regarding naval disarmament is lacking, due to the absence of Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, at Geneva and André Tardieu, the Premier, at The Hague, the British note is the subject of keen discussion in governmental circles.

The British acceptance of the French "transactional" proposal, namely the computation of naval strength by a combination of global and category bases meets wide approval. The principal divergence of opinion between France and England appears to be with regard to the present organization of peace. Certain French circles are by no means so enthusiastic about the Kellogg pact as is Great Britain and they desire greater assurances of pressure being exercised against any possible aggressor nation.

With regard to a Mediterranean pact France is probably perfectly content with British reserve concerning such a convention. French official circles are convinced that Italy would much prefer a seperate treaty, with France governing the situation in Tunis and other matters of common concern to be dealt with under a pact signed by all the Mediterranean powers.

Although negotiations preparatory to the London Naval Conference between France and Italy appear temporarily at a standstill, the French Foreign Office desires it to be distinctly understood that there has been no rupture.

France has never categorically denied the Italian demand for naval parity but has merely insisted that this question be set aside until other points have been agreed upon. The latest French communication to Italy on this subject was not an official representation addressed to the Italian Government, but merely an informal note to the Italian Ambassador in Paris summing up the present status of the negotiations. With the London conference only one week away, it appears unlikely that further preliminary negotiations between France and Italy will take place.

Italy to Insist on Parity

ROME (AP)—Italy is adamant in insisting on naval parity with France, says Foglio d'Ordini, the order sheet of the Fascist Party, and only because of its present economic condition renounces demanding parity with England.

The document, which is of unusual vigor, declares that even if the London Conference goes on the rocks because of that insistence, such eventuality would leave Italians perfectly at ease. The document seeks to portray Italy's position as imprisoned in the Mediterranean, contrasted with England's insular situation.

Taking a Friendly Dig

Japanese Delegates to the Five-Power Conference at London Planted in Seattle the First of 3500 Cherry Trees Which Will Line a Drive Along One of the City's Parks.

POWERS ADOPT DRAFT TRUST OF WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

ain, France, and Italy that Germany should be entitled to pay up arrears at a date most convenient to itself and that it should be able to declare a new moratorium after payment of one month's installment of arrears.

Compromise Proposed

Experts of the former allied powers stoutly deny the Young plan contains any such provision and, although its language is vague, it appears to provide a basis for this contention.

It is now proposed that it should be left to the consultative committee of the International Bank to decide when and how arrears should be paid and on what date Germany should be entitled to a new moratorium. But Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M. Tardieu hold out stiffly for their demand that all arrears should be paid before a new moratorium is granted.

The allied financial experts demand there should be no new loans issued on behalf of German railways, the German post office or, indeed, for any other administrative purpose as far as guarantees under the Young plan are concerned, until arrangement has been made for commercialization of part of the German debt. They desire that the international loan for this purpose should have priority.

The German viewpoint, however, is that it may be necessary for the Reich to float such internal loans in the interest of creditor nations to maintain the efficiency of their public services. But they are willing to consult the advisory committee of the International Bank on this question to avoid any overlapping in the flotation of loans.

Mobilization of Annuities

The French are hopeful a plan may be evolved to which the Germans will consent for mobilization of at least $100,000,000 of unconditional annuities to be issued at slightly above 5 per cent. All parties look to the United States to provide the greater part of the money if this loan is issued, and it remains to be seen what Jackson E. Reynolds, the American chairman of the organization committee of the International Bank, who arrived at The Hague Jan. 12, has to say.

As to the question whether Germany's reparations should be paid in the middle or at the end of the month, the Germans are willing to pay two-thirds of the sum required to be provided from their budget by depositing foreign currencies for that amount at the middle of the month, while they will pay the remaining third in proceeds from the railways at the end of the month.

The Germans hope this proposal will be accepted. It will thus be seen that most problems of the second Hague conference are on the way to settlement and there is every reason to expect it that come to a successful conclusion by the end of the week.

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CHERRY TREES LINE FRIENDLY SEATTLE DRIVE

Japanese Peace Party on Way to London Plant First of Consignment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—The first of 3500 Japanese cherry trees which will form a cherry blossom drive along the lakefront of one of the city parks were planted by members of the Japanese delegation on their way to the London naval conference in a ceremony arranged by the Park Board and the Japanese residents of this city.

"In recognition of the happy spirit of harmony which exists between American and Japanese residents of Seattle and surrounding communities," the trees were presented by the Japanese people and in particular appreciation of the cordial welcome given to officers and men of the Japanese Navy on their recent visit to this city, and that "through generations to come they may be a constant symbol of peace, and goodwill, exemplified in the daily lives of the residents of the city and State."

Following the presentation, Suemasa Okamoto, Consul, said that the friendship of peoples was a close step to the friendship of nations, and then spoke of the symbolism of the cherry tree of "charm, amiability, loyalty and devotion."

"Among flowers the cherry blossom, among men the samurai," he quoted, and expressed a wish that the American people would see in them "the spiritual charm that radiates from their natural beauty," and that they would always be a graceful reminder of the friendliness of the Japanese people.

The cherry trees so symbolic of the Japanese will blossom against a background of the dark green beauty of Douglas firs, typical of the State of Washington.

GERMANS TO COLONIZE IN CHILE REPORTED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The first contingent of a large number of German colonists from the Bavarian district will arrive at Valparaiso early in February aboard the German steamship Heluan, it was authoritatively reported Jan. 10. The colonists will settle at Penaflor, near Santiago.

In line with the Government's announced intention of bringing many European colonists to settle in the southern provinces, the Minister of Promotion Jan. 10 ordered a credit of $600,000 transferred to the agricultural colonization fund.

POLITICIANS RENOUNCE PARTISAN OBJECTIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Partisanship in the new City Council has been mutually outlawed by leaders of the Republican organization and the City Manager League in voluntary statements pledging their delegation to work for public welfare, irrespective of party or personal advantage.

The pledges, coming on the heels of a tie vote which prevented the ousting of Stephen B. Story, City Manager, by Republican organization councilmen, is interpreted as an indiction that no effort will be made to embarrass the administration should the absence of a Manager League member give the Republican regulars a vote advantage. Vice-Mayor Isaac Adler, speaking for the Manager League, also declared "no vote will be taken on any important matter if a member is absent whose presence might make a difference."

Highway Officials Aid Interstate Tourists

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Projects designed to increase the joys of motoring and lessen the cares of the interstate tourist hold the attention of the Mississippi Valley conference of state highway officials here. Among them were beautification of the highways of the Central States and improvement of road maps.

In order to foster uniform action against billboards erected close to the highways, the conference ordered a committee to collect information in all states on the subject of "taxing, regulating and prohibiting the construction of signs and billboards along and outside of the highway right of way limits." The report of the committee next year will be the signal for a concerted effort to restore a view of natural scenery to the tourist, it was indicated.

The highway officials, studying road maps issued by their respective states, found that they differed materially in many details of composition, making them less intelligible to motorists crossing state boundaries. A movement was initiated to bring about a greater uniformity, "to the advantage of the public at large."

Resolutions passed by the state officials commended President Hoover's action in urging that necessary construction work be expedited to avoid unemployment; protested against the use of gasoline tax funds for any purpose other than the construction and maintenance of highways and streets; and indorsed the Buell road bill, now pending in Congress, which would increase the total federal aid for road building from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 per year.

J. T. Ellison, Chief Engineer of Minnesota, was elected president of the conference, succeeding G. C. Dillman, Michigan State Highway Commissioner. Mr. Ellison was formerly secretary of the organization.

Bill Asks Pay Rise in Foreign Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Definite progress is being made in the House of Representatives in bringing about the long advocated increase in remuneration of the country's foreign service. This increase in pay has the hearty endorsement of President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

The proposal is before the chamber in the form of a bill offered by J. Charles Linthicum (D.), Representative from Maryland. Following a hearing on the measure before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Linthicum expressed every confidence that it would be favorably reported.

The bill provides for an increase in the basic pay of members of the foreign service as follows: Senior clerks, class 1, $4000; class 2, $3750; class 3, $3500; class 4, $3250; class 5, $3000.

The basic pay for junior clerks would be as follows: class 1, $2750; class 2, $2500; class 3, all clerks whose compensation as fixed by the Secretary of State as less than $2500, would be raised to $2500.

SEEK 5-CENT NEW YORK FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Maintenance of a 5-cent fare for motorbuses, subways and trolleys in New York City is provided for in bills introduced by Bernard Downing, Democratic Senate leader, and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut (D.) of Brooklyn. The measures are understood to have received the approval of Mayor James J. Walker and to have been drafted by the New York City corporation counsel.

PRESS WIRELESS HEAD CHARGES R. C. A. MONOPOLY

Senate Committee Hearing Brings Out Alleged 'Radio Trust'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Monopolistic practices of the Radio Corporation of America have held up establishment of wireless communication between the newspapers of the United States, Joseph Pierson, head of Press Wireless, Inc., charged at a hearing of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. R. C. A. has delayed in fulfilling contracts to supply equipment, has made exorbitant demands upon the newspapers negotiating for sending apparatus, and has entered into contracts with foreign firms preventing import of improved and competitive apparatus, declared Mr. Pierson. A revision of national patent laws was demanded by the witness to free the press from restrictions imposed by present alleged monopoly.

Mr. Pierson made the direct charge that an improved refillable high-power radio tube is being kept out of the United States by an agreement with the "radio trust." The Mullard Wireless Service Company of London, he declared, has devised a high power tube with removarable filaments. When the tube burns out it is not necessary to buy a new tube for $500 or more, but merely a new filament, costing around $60. The British concern, he charged, has a contract with a "member of the American power combine not to ship its tubes to the United States." The rights to this device are held in America by Western Electric, he stated. The result of such restrictions, he charged, is to make high power tubes two or three times as expensive in America as in Europe.

American newspapers have been moving to establish competitive wireless service for years, Mr. Pierson said. Press Wireless, Inc., is composed of the San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News and The Christian Science Monitor. It has been granted 20 transoceanic wireless waves by the Radio Commission, but to operate adequately it must get equipment on which R. C. A. holds a manufacturing monopoly.

R. C. A. is affiliated with Western Union, Mr. Pierson pointed out, which operates lines and cables that would lose business if the wireless service were instituted.

Only Rents Transmitters

R. C. A. not only refuses flatly to sell its transmitters, but will only rent them on extremely restrictive conditions, Mr. Pierson explained.

In exchange for renting apparatus to Press Wireless, Inc., R. C. A. demands, Mr. Pierson said:

1. That they operate only between United States points.
2. Only for press messages.
3. Must pay R. C. A. the General Electric Company's price for building the apparatus, plus 45 per cent profit to R. C. A.
4. Must pay as royalty or rental 5 per cent of the gross receipts.
5. Must charge its clients rates that will give "reasonable profits"—thereby preventing inclusion of other papers as mutual owners.
6. Must give R. C. A. right to inspect its accounts at will.
7. Must surrender all its radio patents.
8. Must agree not to engage in telephoto work.
9. Must buy all parts from R. C. A.

Mr. Pierson charged that such a license agreement was "specially designed to make of the American press a colony of the electric power empire, which seems to be grasping after complete control of the water and the air of the United States."

Mr. Pierson's statement was interrupted at this point by Senators, who appeared amazed at the proposed R. C. A. contract.

"Why don't these newspapers make an attack on the power trust?" demanded Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, citing specifically Los Angeles, Chicago and New York papers.

"The Senator is very naive," remarked James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the committee. "It depends on whose ox is gored. The ledgers of those papers would doubtless show benefits from the power interests."

Mr. Pierson said Press Wireless, Inc., would probably not accept the proposed contract.

Motor Magnate Sees Disarmament Value

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—If the forthcoming naval reduction conference is successful in bringing about a general reduction of armaments, it is impossible to estimate the beneficent effects which will follow the release of the billions of dollars spent for war equipment each year, according to George M. Graham, motorcar magnate, who is in New York for the National Automobile Show.

Most of the nations of the world, Mr. Graham said, are weighed down by the cost of war, and most of the population is equally burdened by the taxes with which war is financed. It is commonly known that in many countries, he said, 80 per cent of the money paid in taxes goes for war equipment.

"With the capital released," he continued, "nations could build better highways and better schools, and individuals, with lower taxes, could have more leisure and more of the comforts of life. In the United States we do not suffer as much as in war-ridden Europe."

To the United States, the greatest benefit would be the expansion of its export trade as a result of the greater buying power abroad, he said.

MEMORIAL TO LOUIS MARSHALL

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A memorial to the late Louis Marshall for his work as a conservationist, the memorial to take the form of a new $600,000 building at the State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, is proposed by Governor Roosevelt.

AUSTRALIANS SEEK NEW USES FOR COAL FIELDS

Long Strike Starts Plans to Get Full Value From Pits in By-Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The long holdup in the northern coal fields of New South Wales, the greatest coal district of Australia, which recently ended in agreement between mine owners and workers, has turned public attention to new methods of working coal to extract its full value and to make full use of the by-products. A company has been formed to extract all valuable chemical properties from the coal and leaving it with heating properties similar to coke. Among the profitable by-products is motor spirit.

The coal in the State is spread over wide areas, the only deep coal mine being right in the Sydney area. This is down about 2000 feet, and the coal is obtained from under the harbor.

The coal companies early in 1929 refused to work the mines unless the miners consented to a reduction of pay. This was refused, and the mines closed down. Inquiry by the State Premier, T. R. Bavin, convinced him that the coal trade could not continue unless there was reduction in price. Stanley M. Bruce, the then Federal Prime Minister offered to co-operate with the State in solving the problem.

It was deemed necessary to decrease the price by 4s. or 5s. per ton. The State and Federal Governments agreed to contribute 1s. per ton each, and the owners to accept 1s. per ton less in profit, if the miners would produce the coal for 1s. per ton less. This offer was refused

A conference was subsequently held at Canberra, between the new Labor Government of the Commonwealth and the State Government on the subject.

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CURLEY ENTERS PETITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Mayor Presents 16 of 494 Bills to Legislature on Final Day

Among 494 bills presented to the 1930 State Legislature on the last bill-filing day were 16 by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, most of them petitioning for improvements and changes referred to in his inaugural address. The last-day rush brought the total number of bills filed to 1282.

Mayor Curley petitioned for permission for the City of Boston to borrow $17,000,000 for widening of streets and other construction projects; changes in existing laws relative to the borrowing capacity of towns and cities; perfecting of amendments to zoning laws; investigation of the advisability of minimizing short-term borrowing in anticipation of taxes by towns and cities; expenditure of $1,000,000 for a strandway in the Bayswater district of East Boston; leasing of Governor's Island by the Commonwealth to the City of Boston for airport development, and authority to eliminate street-car lines in Governor Square.

Provisions for the distribution to Boston of all fees collected from violators of motor vehicle ordinances to be used for highway purposes; legislation providing that one-half of the revenue from the tax on gasoline be apportioned among cities and towns for local highways improvements; abolition of the tax limits in Boston, and revision of the law which limits Boston to a borrowing capacity of $1,000,000 for sewers, were also asked by the Mayor.

The streets which the Mayor would have widened at an estimated cost of $2,000,000 are Dorchester Avenue from Fort Point channel bridge to Old Colony Avenue, and Summer and L Streets to Broadway, South Boston. He also would have authority given the Mayor to expend $125,000 annually for the entertainment of distinguished guests, and for conventions.

His petition for paving streets would involve a loan to the City of Boston of $10,000,00.

Would Electrify Railways

Electrification of railroad lines in metropolitan Boston, establishment of belt lines connecting rail and steamship terminals, and use of the roadbeds of steam lines for rapid transit extensions, together with a permanent solution of the Elevated problem without additional taxation, elimination of all double fares and switching charges and a saving of $11,400,000, are among the results expected from the two bills introduced by Wilford A. Walker, Representative from Woburn, for the New England Development Association.

Numbered among the most constructive measures was one introduced by John F. Fitzgeraid, former Mayor of Boston, who advised the appointment of a special commission to study the possibilities of four-lane express traffic highways in the metropolitan areas. Many other important bills of a similar nature were filed, recommending traffic regulation improvement and highway construction.

A bill providing for widening of Chardon and Merrimac Streets, enlargement of Haymarket Square, widening and improvement of Cross Street to the new East Boston tunnel plaza, or construction of a street parallel to Cross Street, and improvement of other streets approaching the tunnel, has been filed with the clerk of the House on petition of Francis H. Fay and Henry L. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board.

With only slight changes, a bill filed with the Legislature last year for the establishment of a commission to study the question of providing additional accommodations for the court and other officials in Suffolk County, has been re-introduced.

Other bills provide for authorizing the State Department of Public Works to lease to the City of Boston additional land in South Boston for airport purposes, and an educational institution for instruction in industrial, mechanical and practical arts.

A bill, providing for the proposed subway and a surface, through-traffic artery, extending from Hanover and Washington streets to Stuart and Washington Streets, at an estimated maximum cost of $100,000,000, was filed by Joseph J. Mulhern, Senator from Boston, on petition of W. J. McDonald, traffic expert.

MUSIC

J. M. Sanromá

Jesús María Sanromá opened his 1930 American tour in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Jan. 12. He played Bach's "Italian" Concerto, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," a Chopin group, Schönberg's Six Little Pieces, Malipiero's "Omaggi," a March and a Prelude by Prokofieff, the "Polichinelle" of Villa-Lobos, Halffter's Marche Joyeuse, Turina's Danza Fantástica No. 1, Albeniz's "El Puerto," and de Falla's "Danse Rituelle du Feu."

In addition to a superior technique, Mr. Sanromá showed a realization that Bach, Schumann and Chopin demand each a different style. In each instance he had evidently striven to find the necessary approach, and with a measure of success. But this pianist is essentially a young man of the present century. The pure beauty of Bach's polyphony was obscured by a rather hard and brittle tone and by a somewhat labored brilliance. Similarly, the old romanticism of Schumann eluded the player, and one missed the poetry of Chopin, whose A flat Ballade and B flat minor Scherzo were treated as merely bravura pieces, with exaggeration of dynamic contrasts and of tempo. There seemed to be a tendency also, in the pedaling, to impose an impressionistic atmosphere on these mid-nineteenth century pieces.

But if it was difficult for Mr. Sanromá to throw himself back into history, like the hero of "Berkeley Square," he had no trouble in setting forth the ideas of contemporary writers of music. We may not be able to accept the ratiocinations of Schönberg at face value, but we must grant that Mr. Sanromá was their able advocate. In all the modernist items, indeed, his brittle tone and rather sophisticated style found their natural medium. Most of these pieces are modernistically slight and short-breathed, with Schönberg's setting a standard that none of his coevals, except his disciple, Webern, has approached.

Of all the modern works heard yesterday, the best impression was left by Halffter's. This young Spaniard appears to possess a genuine musical gift, which does not depend for its acceptability on theories worked out in the study. A natural "joyousness" of expression, in the Mozart tradition, seems to be his.

L. A. S.

Music in Boston

Kedroff Quartet

The Kedroff Quartet, I. K. Denisoff, first tenor, T. F. Kasakoff, second tenor, N. N. Kedroff, baritone, and C. N. Kedroff, bass, gave a concert at Symphony Hall Saturday evening under the auspices of the executive committee of the Associate Nursery School. The program opened with Russian folk songs. A second group brought music by Tcherepnin, Cui and Sokoloff. Then followed more folk songs, "In the Captivity of the Tartars," "Little Duckling," the resounding "Bells of Novgorod," and the stirring depths of "Rise Thou, Red Sun." The final group consisted of songs by Kucken, Verhulst, Mozart and J. Strauss.

Without question, the Kedroff singers have a claim to their wide reputation. Their singing is precise, firmly rhythmed, deftly shaded. It ranges in dynamics from a powerful brilliance to a rare gentleness. Their tones are round, lucid and warm. Articulation is sharp and pungent. Yet a few times Saturday evening a barely perceptible slipping from accurate pitch detracted from the complete effectiveness of their singing.

The folk songs which the Kedroffs present are lovely tunes. The finished versions, however, are no longer folk tunes but complicated arrangements which occasionally reach a point of artistic refinement so advanced that the folk-element of the music is all but obliterated.

Harold Samuel

Harold Samuel, English pianist, played to an enthusiastic audience of good size at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. He arrayed Mozart's F major Sonata and a series of brief pieces by Brahms which included the Capriccio in B minor, the B minor and E minor Intermezzi, the G minor Ballade, and the E flat major Rhapsody. These he followed with a sensitive reading of Franck's Prelude, Aria and Finale. At the very end of his program stood the music which some of his listeners looked forward to most keenly, Bach's A minor Fantasia and Fugue.

Mr. Samuel may have been wise in his decision to play the works of composers other than Bach for his present concert, since he was heard relatively recently in Bach programs in this city. Yet it seemed that he played no other music as he did the Fantasia and Fugue, that he found for no other composition on his program the delicacy, the agility, the musicianship that he bestowed here. He can limn the complicated polyphonic texture so clearly and smoothly that it is simple, unified and immediately intelligible. He draws from music of Bach, in short, a performance of real distinction.

For Brahms's pieces Mr. Samuel summoned neat, studious, and conscientious readings. What he could find of romanticism, he stressed. He contrasted tonal qualities, emphasized architectonic elements. The Capriccio held warmth, the Intermezzi considerable grace, the Rhapsody a flamboyant mood which lent glamour to the music. In Franck's lengthy work, Mr. Samuel displayed the care for detail and the zestful yet gossamer rhythms which are part of his splendid equipment as a pianist.

C. S. B.

LYNN'S MAYOR RAISES SALVATION ARMY BAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass.—The Salvation Army held its first street rally in Central Square, on Sunday, since Ralph S. Bauer, former Mayor, placed a ban on its outdoor activities in the public streets, in July, 1927. The special permit for the day's service was given by both J. Fred Manning, present Mayor, and James H. Broad, the new police head appointed by Mr. Bauer just before relinquishing his office.

It was stated at the Mayor's office that the permit was only for one day and that the Salvation Army had not made application to renew its outdoor rallies here permanently. It was said, however, that in the event the request was made, it would probably be considered favorably by the Mayor and City Council. The ban was originally placed because Mr. Bauer thought the streets should be kept open under present heavy traffic conditions. He was supported in his conviction by the District, Superior and Supreme Courts.

BILL TO ELIMINATE BOSTON CROSSINGS

Elimination of grade crossings at seven points in Boston, two in Somerville and four on metropolitan parkways by overpasses and underpasses is recommended in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Recommendations include carrying Blue Hill Avenue over Morton Street; Commonwealth Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue, over the entrance to Cottage Farm Bridge, either over or under Harvard Avenue, and over Washington Street, Brighton; Riverway over Brookline Avenue; Riverway or Jamaica Plain Parkway over Huntington Avenue; Revere Beach Parkway over Broadway and main Street, Everett, and over Broadway, Revere; Memorial Drive over the approach to Cottage Farm Bridge and over Washington Street and Broadway, Somerville; and carry Beacon Street, by extension, under Harvard Bridge and back to the intersection of Charlesgate East and Beacon Street proper.

TELEPHONE CO. TO SPEND IN 1930 $37,000,000

President Announces Plans of Biggest Expansion in Its History

Approximately $37,000,000 will be spent by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for extension and improvements during 1930, according to Matt B. Jones, president of the company.

Believing that fundamental conditions are sound, the company will go right ahead with the largest expansion plans in its history, Mr. Jones announced.

"New England," he said, "is a section with such diversified interests that, barring a general fundamental unsettlement, it is bound to show progress. Like other parts of the country, it may be affected temporarily by stock-market reactions, tariff discussions, and so on; but, perhaps by reason of that very diversification, less so rather than more."

Among the major plant construction jobs which the company announces for 1930 is the extension of the so-called Boston-Bangor toll cable from its present terminus at Brunswick through Augusta and Waterville to Clinton, a distance of about 60 miles, where a new building housing amplifiers is to be located. Another cable project planned ultimately to reach into Vermont, and now constructed as far as Lawrence, Mass., is to be extended about 45 miles farther during 1930, to Concord, N. H., by way of Manchester.

A new toll cable route from Boston to Fitchburg, Mass., will be started this year, as well as one between Springfield and Greenfield, the latter to be later extended into southern Vermont. Toll cable extensions between Boston and Providence and for the Cape Cod district are also planned or under way.

New central office equipment will absorb about $8,000,000 of the company's 1930 budget, and about $10,000,000 will be required for the rebuilding and enlargement of outside plants.

New buildings and additions to present buildings are included in the 1930 program. In Worcester a new building is being equipped for dial operation during the summer of 1930. Work will be begun shortly on a new 10-story building in Bowdoin Square, Boston, which, when completed, will house the dial equipment to give service to Haymarket, Richmond, Bowdoin and Capitol central offices. Other new telephone buildings under way or planned are those for Gardiner, Belfast, Camden and Bangor, Me., Derry, N. H., and Orange, Millbury, Spencer, Winchendon, Pittsfield, Holyoke, Norwood, Wareham and Bridgewater in Massachusetts. Additions are planned to buildings at Brooklin, Waltham, Winchester and Newton North.

In Rhode Island the largest single building construction job will be an addition to the Gaspee Building in Providence. A new building is planned for Pawtucket, and additions to present buildings at East Providence and Newport.

Federal Buildings Provided For in Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Established projects, for continuance of which funds are appropriated in the Post Office Department bill, include federal buildings at the following places:

Vermont: Alburg, Beecher Falls, Bellows Falls, Derby Line, East Richford, Highgate Springs, Richford and Rutland.

Massachusetts; Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Framingham, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lowell, Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester.

Connecticut; Bridgeport, Hartford, Milford, New Britain and Waterbury.

New Hampshire; Claremont, Hanover and Manchester.

Maine; Brunswick, Eustis, Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Limestone and Portland.

Rhode Island; Pawtucket, Woonsocket and West Warwick.

Junior Leaguers Get Books for Seamen

Junior League girls of Boston and members of the crew of the S. S. Lorraine today opened the American Merchant Marine Library Association drive for 100,000 books. The books will be given to ships of the Merchant Marine lines, to lighthouse keepers, lightships and to Coast Guard stations and Coast Guard cutters. The public is asked by the association to send any spare books to the nearest public library or to the Massachusetts headquarters at the Boston Public Library.

Miss Harriet F. White, Miss Mary Buttrick and Miss Elizabeth Scaife represented the Junior League, while the three members of the crew of the Lorraine were: Chief Officer Kelly, Boatswain William Lynch and Accountant Theodore Pierce.

Herbert Hoover is honorary president of the American Merchant Marine Library Association and Mrs. Henry Howard president. Mrs. I. Tucker Burr is chairman of the Boston committee.

COLUMBIA CONFERS DEGREE ON SMUTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a "builder," Gen. Jan C. Smuts, one-time Premier of the Union of South Africa, has just had conferred upon him by Columbia University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"Jan Christiaan Smuts," Dr. Butler said in his formal citation, "a builder of the Union of South Africa, a builder of the British Commonwealth of Nations, a builder of the League of Nations, a builder of the castle of thought and feeling and world-wide co-operation which is to stand guard over the peace of the world, always and everywhere a builder; speaking with a voice which all who use the English tongue are quick and proud to hear; a true and valiant prophet of the new day, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws of Columbia University and confer upon you all the rights and privileges which attach thereto. In token whereof I hand you this diploma."

Niagara to Install Steam Power Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Steam-produced power will exceed that produced by water at Niagara this year, although Niagara Falls is the greatest single hydroelectric source in the country, said Walworth K. Bradbury, of the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation, in an address at the University Club here.

Pending experimental work at Niagara Falls, authorized by the American and Canadian Governments, to distribute the flow of water more evenly over the crest of the Horseshoe Fall, he said, no more water-power can be produced there. Provisional additional diversion of water is being permitted during the winter months, but this is not sufficient to allow increases in the hydroelectric installations.

A 300,000-horsepower steam station at Buffalo has been completed and is now at work, Mr. Bradbury said, while another 200,000-horsepower steam unit is in construction.

"When completed later this year," he said, "the Buffalo steam plant will actually be larger than the Niagara Falls station."

British War Victims Claim Compensation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Claims estimated at £44,000,000 are to be lodged by civilian war victims against the British Crown. The first test case began on Jan. 13 in the Court of Appeal before Lord Justices Scrutton, Greer and Slesser.

The suit is "a petition of right to the King based on the claims of the Civilian War Claimants Association to compensation for injury or loss to civilians through enemy action during the war to be paid as of right out of the German reparations already received by Great Britain."

The Civilian War Claimants Association was formed in 1925 to look after the interests of civilian sufferers from enemy attacks by sea and air, in particular claims arising from naval bombardment on December, 1914, of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, resulting in 100 fatalities and over 500 casualties. After the war civilian sufferers were invited by royal proclamation to make their claims and in 1924 a royal commission allocated £5,000,000 as ex gratia, a payment for damage done by air raids was covered under Government air raid insurance to those insured, and it is stated that about £6,000,000 was paid to those claimants. A recent report of the War Claimants Association stated that the Crown denied that there was any further claim in law.

BRITISH RAILWAY TO SPEND £4,000,000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Further electrification and other improvements are promised in the near future by the Southern Railway. The electrification of the Brighton line, the Dartford & Gravesend, the Wimbledon & West Croydon, and the Twickenham & Windsor will cost over £500,000.

Some £800,000 will be spent on Southampton docks. Much of the new rolling stock and station reconstruction is in hand, also two steamers for the Channel Islands service will be ready by Easter and two new paddle steamers for the Isle of Wight service are being built. Another motor-car ferry steamer for the Portsmouth-Isle of Wight service has also been ordered. Altogether over £4,000,000 expenditure has been authorized for 1930.

SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO APPOINTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Reuben Clark, former Undersecretary of State, has been named special Ambassador to Mexico to serve until after the inauguration of Pascual Ortiz Rubio as President.

Mr. Clark's service in Mexico will be only during the time of the inauguration ceremonies. His appointment was made necessary because Dwight Morrow, who has been Ambassador to Mexico, will be in London as an American delegate to the London arms conference at the time the inauguration takes place.

SALEM INSTITUTE FUND GROWS

Contributions of $14,000 during the last week have raised the total to $186,126.50 in the movement of the Essex Institute at Salem to raise a $400,000 preservation and expansion fund, it was announced today by the executive committee. Fifteen gifts of $5000 or more, 10 of which are memorials, have accounted for $121,000 of the total. Other memorial gifts are in sight, according to officers of the institute.

DUNN PAID SOCIAL HONOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Kempton Dunn of Chestnut Hill, Pa., by election as chairman of the Yale prom committee last night received the highest social honor which comes to a Yale student during his undergraduate years. James Ross Stewart of Cleveland, O., was chosen floor manager, and Donald Roderick McLennan Jr., of Lake Forest, Ill., treasurer.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GETS $50,000 GIFT

Membership Now Largest in Country and Library Unexcelled

A gift of $50,000 to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was announced at its meeting by Albert C. Burrage, president. The money is to be divided into two funds, the income of one for the purchase of books for the library, and the other for a gold cup to be awarded each year for the best exhibit made at any of the shows of that year.

In his inaugural address Mr. Burrage, who is beginning his tenth year as president of the society, said he believed the society should gradually fill a wider field than in the past and forecast that travelling libraries maintained by the society would be one of its future activities.

The secretary, E. I. Farrington, reporting for the trustees, stated that the society now has a total of 5652 members. During 1929 1244 new members were admitted, the largest increase in the history of the organization. The society is now the largest organization of its kind in the United States and one of the largest in the world. Its library is unexcelled, even by that of the Royal Horticultural Society in England, he said.

Mr. N. T. Kidder, in his report for the library, stated that many new books were added during 1929.

The officers for 1930 are as follows: Albert C. Burrage, president; Oakes Ames and Edwin S. Webster, vice-presidents; Edward I. Farrington, secretary; John S. Ames, treasurer. John S. Ames, Oakes Ames, Francis H. Appleton, Albert C. Burrage, James Methven, Miss Marion Roby Case, Howard Coonley, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, William C. Endicott, Mrs. Homer Gage, G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Walter Hunnewell, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Arthur T. Lyman, Robert G. Stone, Samuel J. Goddard, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, George C. Thurlow, Loring Underwood, Henry P. Walcott, Edwin S. Webster, Ernest H. Wilson, and Fred A. Wilson, trustees.

Post Office Wants New Boston Station

To furnish a concentration and dispersal point for all mail coming into Boston for distribution throughout the metropolitan district, Col. Charles R. Gow, postmaster of Boston, has recommended to postal authorities in Washington the erection of a five-story building on a site adjacent to the Broadway station of the Cambridge-Dorchester rapid transit line, South Boston.

Such a structure, Colonel Dow explained to officials who visited the site, would permit the closing of the Burlington Avenue post office station and the South postal station, would relieve congestion in the federal building, with an annual saving in rentals and transportation costs approximating $300,000, and would practically eliminate mail trucks from the down-town business district. A spur from the Boston & Albany or New Haven Railroads would facilitate the handling of mail from the south and west, and speed boats might be employed to carry airmail across the harbor to the Jeffries Point airport, he said.

While the fruition of this plan is not thought to be imminent, Colonel Gow declares it is being seriously considered as offering one of the solutions to Boston's postal problems. "Already," he says, "the move toward concentration has found expression and within a few weeks, the South postal station will be the only one working on a 24-hour basis."

EARLY DAYS OF KANSAS TO GO UNDER REVIEW

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence will speak on the efforts made by Massachusetts men to make Kansas a free State early in its history at the annual meeting of the Kansas Association of Massachusetts at the Engineers Club, Jan. 25. Mr. Lawrence's father, Amos, was said to be the leading figure in the New England Emigrant Aid Society, which sent Free Soil settlers from Massachusetts to Kansas, who established the town of Lawrence, Kan.

Another speaker will be Philip P. Campbell, former Representative in Congress from Kansas. The meeting will be attended by former Kansas residents from all over New England.

OREGON TO SAFEGUARD FLYING ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Ore.—Seeking to safeguard flying activities in Oregon, the State Board of Aeronautics has adopted a ruling that aircraft must have in addition to state registration, a certificate of airworthiness issued by the board.

Prior to the ruling any craft could be taken into the air upon issuance of a state license, regardless of the condition of the craft. More stringent laws in bordering states have caused an influx of unairworthy airplanes into Oregon where they are being offered at attractive prices.

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Forestry Association Inaugurates Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Department of Conservation and Development has announced a state-wide contest, open to every public high school pupil in North Carolina, on the subject, "Develop a Suitable Woodland Taxation Policy for North Carolina."

This subject has been chosen, State Forester J. L. Holmes said, as the first in a three-year contest inaugurated by the American Forestry Association, and is to be carried on in North Carolina by the forestry division of the conservation department.

Two medals will be awarded by the American Forestry Association; one to the pupil whose essay is judged to be the best, the other to the school in which the winner is a pupil. The medals will be of bronze, outlining the General Sherman Tree. The school medal will be in a case containing the engraved name of the school and will become the permanent property of the school producing a winner for three times.

In addition to the medals, the conservation department is offering cash prizes aggregating $25. Efforts are being made, State Forester Holmes said, to induce organizations of citizens in each county to offer additional cash prizes.

Radio Instruction for High Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three Alabama colleges, who own co-operatively radio station WAPI in Birmingham, have under consideration plans to establish a "School of the Air" for radiocast instruction in state high schools. Gov. Bibb Graves, leader in the proposal, offers financial support of the State.

Governor Graves' plan is to establish loudspeakers in the rooms of each school that teachers may talk to students all over the State at the same time. He also proposes to install receiving sets in schools and courthouses where all who are not students may come for instruction. It is expected the air college will be inaugurated this year in charge of a full-time educational director.

MECKLENBURG COTTON GROWER WINS PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — J. Wilson Alexander, of the Huntersville section of Mecklenburg County, is the champion cotton grower of North Carolina for this season, according to J. M. Osteen, district supervisor of agricultural education.

Mr. Alexander grew 14,620 pounds of cotton seed on five acres during the season just closed, this amount ginning 5726 pounds of lint cotton. The value of the crop was found to be $1,233.79, with a production cost of $434.53, making a net profit of $799.26, or $159.85 per acre. The winner will receive a prize of $50.

SCHOOLS GROW FAST IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the decade ending with 1929, North Carolina spent more than $75,000,000 in the erection of public school buildings, it was announced by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The largest amount spent was in 1924-25, when approximately $13,000,000 was put into new and improved buildings.

LICENSING SOUGHT FOR CAMPS

Licensing of all overnight camps and tourists' lodgings under the Department of Public Safety is provided for in a bill filed with the Clerk of the Senate by Frederick E. Judd, Senator from Northampton. Keeping of a register, enforcing of the true-name law, and maintenance of a record of all automobile registrations of guests by the camps are also petitioned for in the bill.

CHILDREN SOCIETY ELECTS

Edgar C. Rust, retired Boston banker, has been elected president of the Boston Children's Friend Society, it is announced by the directors. Mr. Rust, who was with the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, from 1914 until his resignation in May, 1929, succeeds Henry A. Morss. The society, which is in its ninety-sixth year, is the oldest one of its kind in the country and is supported by voluntary contributors.

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NEW HEADLIGHT FOR MOTORCARS TO STOP GLARE

Manufacturers Expected to Adopt Parabolic Device on Coming Models

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Much of the problem of night driving is believed to be eliminated by a newly invented headlight, which is expected to appear on 1930 models of certain higher priced cars. It was exhibited at the National Automobile Show here.

The new headlight, its sponsors say, not only obviates glare, but casts a brilliant beam of light upon the roadway 1200 feet in front of the car and over a spread of 150 feet with a 15-candlepower lamp.

The interior of the headlight is a continuous metal reflecting surface, the parabolic curves of which are designed to concentrate all of the light upon the road, and not in the eyes of other drivers or pedestrians. The light is constructed so that no beams escape above the level of the light aperture, which is 15 to 20 inches below the driver's eyes. Hence it produces a flat beam. This also avoids flooding the air with light on misty nights.

The wide angle of light illuminates sidepaths and ditches with a 160-degree spread, the inventor says, so that there is no "blind spot" the driver cannot see along the side of the road.

The automobile show, closed Jan. 11, has been a most successful one. It established new records in attendance, which, according to J. M. McComb, president of the Motor and Equipment Association, is an excellent barometer of the attitude of automotive equipments and parts men toward business possibilities during the year.

"Reports from our exhibitors indicate that sales at the show have been good," he said, and that many customers who did not actually sign orders expressed their intention to do so after their return from the show, and that all were figuring on doing a good amount of business.

Funnel to Catch Air Cargo Patented

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An apparatus designed to enable an airplane to pick up mail, fuel or a heavy cargo while in flight, has been invented by Robert Ormand of this city, who has received a patent.

The device consists of a large funnel-shaped cone, mounted on a tower, parallel with the ground with the upper portion open from end to end. The plane itself is equipped with a long cable to which is attached prongs, and the baggage to be picked up is packed so as to be easily caught by these prongs without damage. The airplane, flying in the direction the funnel is pointed, drops the cable which enters the large end of the funnel, picking up the cargo and leaving from the apex.

A working model of the apparatus has been tested and found efficient, but it still remains for Mr. Ormand to try out the equipment in full size.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT REACHES HIGH RECORD

OTTAWA (AP) — Employment in Canada during 1929 reached a record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced in a report which listed 6700 firms as employing a monthly average of 1,020,635 persons.

There were 20,000 more persons employed in the Dominion on Dec. 1, 1929, than on the corresponding date in 1928, the report revealed.

TIRE HEAD TO TALK TO CHAMBER

P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the Goodyear Zeppelin Company, and the Massachusetts Technology Alumni Association, is to address members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, Jan. 16. Mr. Litchfield is a native of Boston and has been head of the concern of which he is president since 1926. He has been particularly interested in aerial transportation.

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CURLEY SEEKS $2,000,000 FOR NEW CITY PROJECTS

Printery, Sewage Work, Public Golf Course, South Boston Strandway on List

Mayor Curley has placed with the Boston Planning Board recommendations for immediate appropriations of more than $2,000,000 for four city projects, which he hopes will be started by the middle of February in order to relieve unemployment at once.

Mayor Curley proposes an appropriation of $300,000, to be taken from the accumulated surplus in the Municipal Printing Department for the erection of a city printing establishment, owned and built by the city; $750,000 for the completion of the South Boston strandway; $1,000,000 for immediate sewage work, and $225,000 for the building of a municipal golf course in West Roxbury, near the Arnold Arboretum.

The erection of a printing establishment giving the city a printing plant in its own building, would, the Mayor believed, be unique in municipal affairs. This building might also contain the Department of Health, he said. Its location was not advised by the Mayor.

The South Boston strandway was started in Mayor Curley's previous administration. The golf course has been advocated by William P. Long, park commissioner, for years, as an urgent city need.

Mayor Curley and the City Planning Board in conference, agreed to co-operate with the Government in the erection of a Federal Building on the site of the old post office, with the desire to hasten its construction for the purpose of aiding employment. The conference ended unanimously in favor of quick, unhampered activity.

The Mayor also recommended the formation of a civic center to include a school administration building, city hall and municipal auditorium, and such other structures that might be suggested. While Mr. Curley made no statement as to its probable location at the time, he has mentioned on many previous occasions that, owing to the growth of Boston, the vicinity of Park Square would be a suitable locality for such a center. He advised a study of the problem with six to eight months in which to draw up a survey.

NEW GLIDER RECORD CLAIMED

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—W. H. Bowlus claimed a new American glider record Jan. 13 after remaining aloft for 6 hours, 19 minutes and 3 seconds. He had previously stayed aloft 5 hours, 25 minutes, but that record was not official.

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Cotton Industry Moves to Find Means to Meet World Competition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL — Liverpool brokers are realizing that they must take a keener interest in the welfare of the trade as a whole, and therefore some of the most prominent men in the Lancashire cotton industry have been asked to give their views on the best way to revive the county's staple industry.

Frederick W. Tattersall, one of the best-known cotton economists in Britain, put forward some far-reaching and almost revolutionary proposals in an address to members of the Cotton Trade Institute in which he discussed the question whether Lancashire could survive world competition.

"Compared with pre-war days," he said, "Lancashire has lost about 32 per cent of its trade, and the increasing competition from Japan seems to be of vital importance. Our cotton piece goods trade with India has decreased from £36,000,000 in 1913-14 to £30,000,000 in 1928-29. On the other hand, during the same period Japan has increased its Indian trade from £115,000 to £6,666,000. In 1913 our China trade amounted to £8,794,000; in 1927 it was only £2,863,000."

During the same period Japan had increased its trade in this market from £2,831,000 to £12,860,000. The average shipments of piece goods from the United Kingdom for the years from 1910 to 1913 were 6,651,000,000 yards, but by 1928 this had fallen to 3,934,000,000 yards. During the same period India increased her export trade from 89,000,000 yards to 149,000,000 yards, and Japan from 156,000,000 to 1,419,000,000.

The old Lancashire cotton industry, built up during years of prosperity, continued Mr. Tattersall, had become flabby, and had failed to realize the changes in world conditions which had taken place since the World War. It remained to be seen whether the industry today had men of sufficient ability to find a way out of the existing difficulties.

Personally, Mr. Tattersall thought it had. The only thing which was wrong with Lancashire was the price of its goods, and any movement for the recovery of its supremacy would have to devote all its attention to reducing production costs.

"It is out of the question to get the operatives to agree to any extension of hours in the mills," said Mr. Tattersall, "and, accordingly, reduction in production costs can only be brought about by changes in the existing methods.

"If Lancashire is to increase its position it will have to substitute the present inefficient machinery by automatic looms, and automatic looms are uneconomical unless worked by double shifts. Lancashire has been slow to take advantage of new inventions, and today a substantial part of its machinery is badly out of date."

S. S. Hammersley, member of Parliament for Stockport, recently addressed members of the Cotton Association and the Institute on the question of rationalization, by which he considered that Lancashire could regain its former prosperity.

BETTER PRISONS TAKEN AS START IN REFORM PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

to make any discrimination. The 10,000 inmates in federal institutions number more than twice our prison capacity. Only about half of them can be provided with any worthwhile employment. In Leavenworth the first dinner shift must be served at 3:25 in the afternoon for the last shift to have dinner by 8 o'clock. Every facility of the federal prisons is taxed to the utmost degree."

The Attorney-General's plans, as awaiting congressional action, provide for another penitentiary in New England or near-by territory and a reformatory for young offenders beyond the Mississippi. The unsatisfactory method of housing short-term prisoners in local jails as "boarders" would be corrected by erecting federal jails in strategic centers. As many of the inmates received are mentally and physically handicapped, another hospital is needed and provided in the plans.

Next in order, Mr. Mitchell would extend prison industries to keep pace in some degree with the larger number of prisoners, not with the thought of competition against the products of free labor, but as a means of employment and instruction in the vocational trades. As a final step, the Department of Justice requires a bureau to supervise men released on parole.

Adequate Supervision Needed

"Men are now consigned to the care of a 'first friend,' who becomes a semi-official representative of the Government," Mr. Mitchell continued. "We are compelled to rely largely on the judgment and good faith of the 'first friend.' Our parole boards cannot exercise their influence very far outside the prisons. The large extent of the country and the number of released men makes it impossible to maintain effective supervision. The whole system needs revision, with a staff of executive officers outside the prisons.

"We consider parole and final freedom as the greatest incentive to proper conduct inside the walls. And the habits of discipline gained in preparation for release are the best means of preparing the imprisoned. Therefore it is esssential that we follow up the prisoner after he is freed, both for his own welfare and that of society."

Federal laws and institutions usually are thought of as stricter than state institutions. A little study of both indicates that federal laws and prisons are milder, in fact. It is the disposition of the federal bench and prison officials to give the lawbreaker every reasonable chance. Only 2 per cent of these prisoners ultimately fail of release. In the last prison year 64 per cent of the inmates were first offenders, bearing out the Attorney-General's view.

But in addition to the 10,000 prisoners in federal institutions there are 9000 others convicted under federal laws, lodged as "boarders." This second mass, almost equal to the first, is not included in the census figures of federal institutions. Its addition serves to emphasize the urgency of federal needs. All of the latter class embraces offenders serving sentences of less than one year.

Light Sentences Prevail

As indicating the leniency of the federal bench, about the same percentage of prisoners were sentenced to serve two years or less. Thirty per cent received sentences of a year and a day, the commonest punishment imposed in federal courts. Even that comparatively short term does not indicate the extent of leniency, because federal prisoners are eligible for parole after serving one-third of a sentence.

As every man makes appeal then, and a large number receive freedom, the net average of the year and a day sentences represents about six months. When a federal judge believes a man deserving of at least a year's imprisonment, he imposes three years' sentence. And the figures show that the man sentenced for more than two years may be considered a serious offender.

What, then, happens to the first offender, sentenced to a year and a day for one of the lesser crimes, as viewed by the federal bench? A surprising number of the prisoners convicted under the motor vehicle act are striplings, in their late teens and early twenties. A prisoner of such type is transported with others of every kind to the nearest federal institution, suffering all the humiliating circumstances.

Sleep in Crowded Quarters

In the prison his past life, education and vocation are classified loosely. He is thrust among criminals represented by counterfeiters, mail robbers, and such men, with a slayer here and there. But the largest class of his companions is made up of drug peddlers and addicts, with the latter in the majority. Then come the prohibition offenders, ranging through several degrees of criminality.

The prison population is unassorted and undigested, if the word may be used. No man has the room every man requires. Often the new prisoner must sleep on a cot in the hall, or in a crowded basement dormitory. Sanitation is defective, the food none too good or well prepared. The close association of the best elements with the worst leads to disintegrating influences. Worst of all, the bane of every prison in the land, there is not enough work to go around. Men by necessity fall to brooding. The newcomers' already lowered morale ends almost inevitably in a worse frame of mind, in self-pity, in dark schemes for revenge.

The federal penitentiaries operate an important duck manufacturing mill at Atlanta, broom works and boot and shoe manufactories, notably at Leavenworth. Combined products are worth about $3,250,000 a year. These can be sold only to Government departments. And the attitude of labor toward prison products makes it difficult to obtain congressional approval for new workshops. Even though such products never reach the public, labor looks askance at any increase. Meanwhile the prison population grows, work decreases.

To ameliorate, if not wholly to correct these conditions, the Attorney-General has outlined his plans for action by Congress. An early vote is expected. Much of the preparation for an increase of facilities and broadening of administration will devolve upon Sanford Bates, former head of Massachusetts prisons and well-known penologist. Mr. Bates is Superintendent of Prisons under the Attorney-General and in immediate contact with the federal problem. He has found it twofold, looked at on its broader lines.

Reconstruction Emphasized

"Federal institutions largely represent former conceptions of a prison," Mr. Bates said, "as a place where men were sent to suffer. Punishment has its proper place in a prison term, but the modern world is more concerned with reconstruction. It is well enough to confine a man as an effective lesson to himself and others, but in the end he nearly always rejoins society.

"Federal prisons typify the old fundamental. They are distinctly correctional. In their design and building the preparation of the imprisoned for a return to society received little thought. That conception embodies the new fundamental. But we have the old buildings, fearfully overcrowded, and lack any means to apply the new conception. There we stand at the crossroads, between two fundamentals.

"With a sufficient number of new institutions we can attempt to keep up with the increasing population in a humane and intelligent manner. We want to study the men and segregate them as may be needed, especially drug addicts and first offenders. By classifying inmates and providing employment the immediate, pressing need can be met. Then we hope to extend our instruction by books and practical instruction, trying to prepare inmates for their release. Finally, we must control them outside, completing the three stages of penology. It is a large human problem, but it can be met."

Queensland Starts Arbitration Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — A new measure for promoting peace in industry, which entails abolition of the present Board of Trade and Arbitration Court and the establishment, in place of the latter, of a tribunal to be called the "Industrial Court," has been proposed in the Legislative Assembly by H. E. Sizer, Minister for Labor and Industry.

The bill aims at conciliation by bringing master and man together, and by giving more freedom in industry. The court would be established, he said, to protect standards of hours and wages, and, so that it might be unfettered, the 44-hour week and basic wage legislation would be repealed.

The bill followed closely the lines of the policy announced by the Prime Minister, J. H. Scullin, at Canberra.

The bill provides for conciliation committees and round-table conferences. A judge of the Supreme Court would sit in the court, but the Governor-in-Council could require any of the permanent judges of the Supreme Court to officiate in addition to the judge appointed. The court might appoint two assessors to assist it, nominated, respectively, by employers and employees. The Governor-in-Council might appoint an actuary or statistician to aid the court, or the conciliation committees, who would, if requested, advise as to the probable economic effect of any award or declaration.

The bill provides for appeal to the court against awards of the board. It also provides that the minimum wage of an adult male employee should not be less than sufficient to maintain a man, wife, and three children in fair average comfort. The court should declare a basic wage and standard hours.

The bill provides for two conciliation commissioners of the state and conciliation boards were to be constituted by the court. No dispute could be referred to the court until it was first referred to the conciliation board. Members of the boards to hold office for a period not exceeding three years.

The proposal is strongly opposed by the Labor Party. R. L. Pease, deputy leader of the Opposition, said the Government should let well alone, since industrial conditions in Queensland were an example to the rest of Australia.

KANGAROOS SHOWN IN AUSTRALIAN TOUR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Included in the big program of sightseeing and entertainment arranged by Victoria for the 350 United States tourists in the cruise ship Malolo was a muster of kangaroos on a private property near Camperdown, 125 miles from Melbourne.

The kangaroo muster was seen by the 60 tourists who made the inland trip on the special train provided by the Victorian Railways. On this trip, which began at 1 a. m. the day after the Malolo reached Melbourne, the travelers were enabled to see a big portion of the state during their short stay. Luncheons were given by the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, and special motor trips to scenic spots were arranged.

TASMANIA TO RENEW SEARCH FOR GOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—An effort is now being made to revive gold mining here and recently a deputation waited on the Government to ask for an investigation of auriferous areas with a view to working at greater depths. In the past, in the Lefroy district, 25,000 ounces were won at a depth of 600 feet. The gold grounds are in the northwest of the island, as are most of the mineral resources of the State.

Incidentally, with the development of newer methods of dealing with low-grade ores the Northwest is likely to become an extremely rich district in the future.

Wards of the Dominion Government in the Arctic

Courtesy of Department of Interior, Ottawa

These Shaggy Bovines Are Drawn Up in Battle Array, Prepared to Defend Their Calves, Which Are Behind Them, Against Attack From All Comers, Man and Beast. The Photo, Which Is Reproduced by the Courtesy of the Canadian Government, Was Taken at Cape Sparbo, Devon Island, N. W. T.

Canada Adds to Its Sanctuaries by Providing Tract for Musk-Ox

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—To Canada belongs the honor of having saved the American bison from extinction, by buying up the last remnant of the last herd and transporting it to the buffalo reserve at Wainright, Alberta. Now history is repeating itself in the case of another, more humble, branch of the bovine family which dwells in that vast indefinite wilderness stretching from Great Slave Lake east and north to the Atlantic Ocean and the arctic circle.

Here in a pasture tens of thousands of square miles in extent browse a few scattered herds of musk-ox, survivors of the endless one-sided warfare waged against them by wolves, Eskimos, Indians and, more recently, by white hunters. If it were not for the difficulties of transportation and the severity of the climate the musk-ox would long ago have gone the way of the dodo and the passenger pigeon. To the big game hunter his immensely shaggy coat is a rare trophy. To the natives, both Indian and Eskimo, his body provides food and clothing of the best. Caribou, white fox, arctic hare and ptarmigan which, together with sea food, constitute the Eskimo's larder, are elusive and cunning when compared with these northern cattle. When alarmed they have an unfortunate habit of forming a circle around the calves, small sharp horns to the front, and maintaining their brave guard to the end.

Just in time the Canadian Government stepped in and forbade the taking of musk-ox in any part of the Northwest Territories at any season of the year. Then, in order to make the law effective and in the interests of science, explorers and biologists were sent north to make a close study of the habitat and the habits of these mysterious animals.

While there are a number of small bands on the islands of the Canadian arctic archipelago the only known herd on the mainland is that in the valley of the Thelon River, east of Great Slave Lake, and to protect these animals a large area known as the Thelon game sanctuary has been set aside in which no hunting by either whites or natives is permitted. The small herds roaming the islands are annually becoming more known to the Government through the reports of their guardians, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A herd which grazes in the vicinity of Cape Sparbo on the northern coast of Devon Island has been visited during the last two years by parties from the Government steamship Beothic, and this summer some remarkable stills and motion pictures were taken at close range. With the aid of a couple of Eskimo dogs a band of 10 animals were induced to turn to bay in their fighting formation, with the calves inside the protecting ring.

The two photographers, P. A. Taverner, government ornithologist, and Richard Finnie of the Northwest Territories branch, Interior Department, immediately began to "shoot," drawing closer and closer to their quarry. These films now form a valuable addition to the scientific collections in the National Museum and the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch.

Australian Women Work Against Liquor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans for a vigorous campaign in support of the no-liquor poll to be taken in Victoria were discussed at the annual congress of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Melbourne.

Among the proposals adopted was one that the W. C. T. U. should organize 1000 special meetings, at which prohibition organizers and lecturers would speak, and that a fund of £1000 should be established to defray preliminary expenses.

To obviate duplication of effort, and to enable field workers to cover larger areas, the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition League have entered into a temporary amalgamation for the dry campaign fight.

"While the W. C. T. U. cannot use unscrupulous propaganda, nor stuff electoral rolls, nor bribe politicians," the secretary of the Prohibition League (Mr. R. Ennis) told the congress, "its members can do other things—they can work, talk, pay and pray."

The report of the secretary indicated considerable progress in the work of the W. C. T. U. In the year, 2000 new members were enrolled. One organizer, Miss Hudson Bell, traveled 4060 miles in the year, visiting 100 towns and enrolling 700 new members.

Delegates to the congress pledged themselves to work unceasingly for the abolition of grocers' liquor licenses, and to urge all members to refrain from dealing at such places. The congress urged legislation to make it unlawful for any driver of a public vehicle to take any drink containing alcohol while on duty or within a certain number of hours before going on duty.

EDINBURGH WOMEN HONOR ENGLISH ACTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—At a recent luncheon of the Edinburgh Women's Club, the guest of honor was Sir Frank Benson, the actor, who was paying his farewell visit to the city.

In an amusing and interesting speech he commended the work of the women in providing playgrounds for children. Play-actors, he said, were some of the world's children, in their study of Shakespeare preserving a certain amount of childmindedness.

BILL TO BAR CHILDREN FROM CANAL BOAT HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A bill has been introduced into Parliament prohibiting children under the age of 15 from residing or traveling on a canal boat, after Jan. 1, 1931.

The bill, which will amend the Canal Boats Act, 1877 and 1884, was presented by Harry Gosling.

Special Ship Built to Carry Newsprint

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An interesting type of ship has been built at the Hull shipyard of Earle's Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Ltd., for carrying paper rolls from Nova Scotia for the big newspapers. This is the Markland, which has been built for the Mersey Shipping Company of Liverpool, N. S.

The climatic variations are very great and as much care has to be taken of the paper as if the ship were carrying a cargo of fruit. Special precautions have to be taken against frost, the sweating of the holds and the chances of mildew. The holds are floored and lined with wood so that the paper shall not come in contact with the steel plating, and the arrangement of the holds has been carried out so that the rolls shall be stowed vertically so they will not move with the motion of the ship.

Where, in ordinary ships, the ends taper toward the bow and stern and also rise in sharp curves from the keel upward, special precautions in the case of the Markland have been taken to keep the floors flat and the sides at right angles to prevent jamming and distortion of any rolls stowed in these parts of the vessel.

Nations Co-operate to Fight Drug Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Proof of the extent of the illicit traffic in drugs was afforded by seizures which took place recently in Europe and Egypt, but which also showed how closely the police and customs authorities of various countries are working together for the suppression of this public danger.

First of all, the Egyptian customs authorities discovered at Cairo an apparently innocent-looking parcel which was found to contain 10 kilos of heroin, addressed to a Rumanian, who was arrested, fined and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Egyptian authorities are taking more active measures to deal with the illicit traffic, because at least 500,000 people in Egypt are known to be drug addicts, which, considering that the population is only 13,000,000, has a serious economic significance. The inquiry at Cairo set a chain of investigations in motion, for it revealed that an intermediary had procured this heroin at Basle, Switz. The Swiss police were at once communicated with and put on the track of this individual, who proved to be a German chemist, the proprietor of an extensive laboratory. The police, in his absence, found more than enough evidence to convict him of complicity in the illicit traffic, and their investigations enabled the Zurich police to lay their hands on another smuggler, and finally on a whole nest of illicit traffickers, who were promptly arrested.

ENGLISH TOWN PLANS AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—It is stated here that this city is about to launch a £5000 plan for providing unemployed, who are outside the area that renders them eligible for assistance from the Lord Mayor's Mansion House Fund, with the means of cultivating allotments.

It is estimated that for an expenditure of £1 (about $5 on an allotment of 300 square yards, £7 worth of best quality food may be grown. The preliminary organization has been carried out by the Council of Social Service, and it is understood there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary land. The town trustees have promised £500, and an earnest attempt is being made to get the plan quickly under way so that full advantage may be taken of next year's crop.

American Notes Efficiency of New Zealand Court System

Visitor Comments on Dignity of Bench, the Fairness and Expedition of the Methods Employed, and the Absence of 'Trial by Newspaper'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Britain has sent her judicial system, with her political system, round the world, and throughout the overseas empire may be observed in courts of law the procedure that has made a court in Britain the fairest and most expeditious tribunal of modern times. In more democratic communities the judge and the barrister still wear wigs and the dignity of the bench is carefully preserved. Some interesting observations on the judicial system of New Zealand have been made by John Bigham, sheriff of Bell County, Texas, U. S. A., who recently spent some time in Auckland, in connection with extradition proceedings.

Mr. Bigham attended sessions of the Supreme Court in Auckland, and his impressions have an interesting bearing on the question of law reform in the United States. He considered that in many respects the procedure of the New Zealand Supreme Court was superior to that to which he was accustomed in America. There was an air of quiet efficiency about the court that commanded respect. The whole atmosphere of the court was dignified, and despite the fact that trials were carefully conducted, with meticulous attention to the prisoner's interests, cases were disposed of in remarkably quick time, much more rapidly than in America.

Mr. Bigham thought that the custom of wearing wigs and gowns added to the dignity of the court. He was impressed by the way in which the machinery of the law was standardized, so that a murder trial was conducted no different from a trial for a comparatively trivial offense. Whereas in America days and even weeks might be required to complete a trial, a similar case might be disposed of in as many hours in New Zealand.

The jury system in the two countries was very different. In America it might take a week or more to select a jury for a murder case. Each prospective juror was put on the witness stand and questioned at length. No such procedure hampered the course of justice in New Zealand. Another difference in favor of New Zealand was that accused persons were not submitted to "trial by newspaper." In New Zealand he found "an orderly procession of cases, a strict adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the law and an atmosphere surrounding the proceedings in keeping with the high judicial system for the maintenance of which the court existed."

JOHNSTON TO SEEK OFFICE

PERRY, Okla. (AP)—Henry S. Johnston, who last spring was removed from office as Governor of Oklahoma, announced Jan. 10 he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the primary election next summer.

British Ethnographer Predicts Finds in Honduras Revealing Ancient Culture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The broken-up pieces of four sculptured monoliths, dating back to the opening century of the Christian era, also three-quarters of a ton of finely painted pottery from a cave are among archæological remains of ancient "Maya" (Central American Indian) civilization in British Honduras now under examination in the British Museum.

These remains were brought by caterpillar tractor through 48 miles of virgin bush to be shipped to London. The biggest of the monoliths is 14 feet high and, like the pottery, was found in an area but yet only partially explored.

Thomas Athol Joyce, deputy keeper of the department of ethnography in the British Museum, who has been in charge of the explorations, says in an interview: "The Maya area in British Honduras is only half explored. By continuing our excavations we have the opportunity of making as big a contribution to the history of early man in the New World as has been made in the past in the Old World.

"British Honduras contains within its narrow limits archæological remains representing every phase of the mysterious Maya civilization. There are many miles of unexplored bush, and wherever you turn you find remains of stone building. Most of the hills are artificially terraced, and here and there are ceremonial centers with pyramids and temples."

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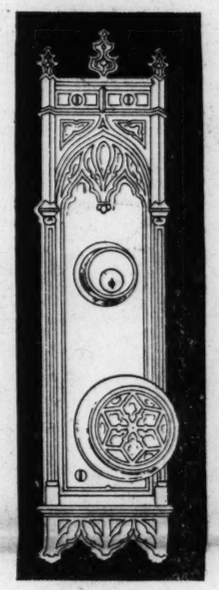

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Scotch Robin in America

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

ROBIN grasped his little sister's hand, and the two children, crossing the avenue under the protecting eye of the traffic policeman, almost ran to the place where from afar Robin had discovered the sign.

"Tak' a wee look for yoursel'," the boy urged excitedly. "Doesn't it say to come? D'ye see, Jeanie? 'Birthday o' Robert Burns—Monday at 8—Program and Scotch rally.' Can ye read it wi' me, Jeanie? And we found it for Daddie and Mither to come tae, a Scotch nicht here in America!"

Jeanie nodded her auburn curls vigorously but looked doubting. "It sounds too grand maybe for folk like us, and ye know Daddie works in th' factory at that time. He micht na be able to get awa'." But Robin was learning the poster by heart to tell his father. He felt that he must find a way for his father to go. They would hurry home and tell him at supper before he left for the factory.

So he and Jeanie, both clutching the fading flowers a florist had given them, threaded the crowds and turned down side streets to the flat in the alley, where the little family so lately from the windy moors of Scotland, across the seas, were trying to get used to a big new land in which their life seemed cramped into the dirty, noisy back streets of a great city.

"See, the children wi' bits o' flowers," Robin's mother welcomed them with a smile.

"Always after flowers," commented their father, who was having supper, or really breakfast, for he slept in the daytime and worked all night at the factory. I was the same when I was a bairn. Someday we may find a way to live in the country, Rabbie, and then ye can have flowers from the fields."

Baby Bruce

At that, Robin's father grew very quiet and seemed discouraged. Robin's heart went out to him, because he knew that his father missed the outdoor life they had left in Scotland. He knew that his father was trying to be brave about working at night in a city factory when he liked the country, and about having to huddle his family together in wee rooms in a city alley. Then Bruce suddenly broke the silence by prattling in his baby voice, "A man's a man for a' that," which was a line from a poem by Robert Burns the family had been reciting the day before. So everybody laughed, and was glad too; and then Robin told about the poster he and Jeanie had read.

"There'll be Scotch fowk there, Daddie, an' songs, an' poems an' bagpipes," he ended.

"It would be fine, Robin, and if it doesn't cost too high, your mither and all of ye may go. But I hav' to work."

"But, Daddie!" Robin exclaimed, "It's Burns' birthday. Wadn't they let ye stay frae work to gae?"

"Hush, dear," said his mother softly. And after Robin's father had kissed them all rather suddenly and gone away with his dinner pail, she added, "He wants sae much to go, Rabbie, that he can't talk aboot it. You know how he lo'es his Burns, and are ye big enough to remember how we gathered ither years in Farmer McPherson's cottage over the moor and said the poems aloud to celebrate the day? Every Scot lo'es to keep it. But he canna get awa' from the factory, and we all need to have him work."

Stories of Scotland

Then she kissed Robin, and while the January wind howled around the windows, she told her little family stories of Scotland and they told her stories of their school day and of the big park they had gone to play in after school and of the florist who had given them the fading flowers he was throwing out.

"Jeanie," Robin whispered when they were in bed later—all three in a row, Bruce in the middle, "I hae a plan. I am going to get them to let Daddie gae late to his work Monday night."

"Oh, Rabbie," Jeanie whispered back admiringly, "you can do anything and how will you gae at it?" Robin climbed over the baby and confided in Jeanie's ear a plan which made Jeanie cling to his hand in the dark because it was so exciting and grownup and secret. Then Bruce tossed and murmured something softly. "He's still saying that poem," giggled Jeanie and kissed him. After a moment they were all sound asleep to make morning come sooner.

That is how it came about that Robin, his cap pulled down over his pink ears, his coat buttoned up to his collar, and his little plaid scarf tied tightly at the back of his neck, trudged up the avenue against whirling snow and biting wind next morning—which was Saturday— to where the factory was. Robin had gone there with his father many times and remembered one door, opening on the boulevard instead of on alleys and wharves, that said "Offices." It was to this door that he went—almost scared but trying not to be.

Robin's Visit

"Where is the head of the factory?" he asked the elevator boy inside.

"Say, what d'you want with him. He can't take time to see kids like you. He's a rich man, awful busy, and has got secretaries and hundreds of people working for him. What do you want, sonnie?"

"I--I have to see him-- the Head," Robin said firmly. "It's important."

"Come back some other day," said the boy, more kindly, "Or go round to the doorman at the employees' entrance. He'll tell you what you want to know."

"Another day's too late 'cause it'll be Monday, and Monday is when it happens." Then struggling to keep back the tears, Robin burst out in the Scotch he had been trying to get over since he came to America, "It's a wee bit o' his time I want and he micht gi' it if he but kenned aboot me."

"Hello, a Scotch laddie!" a man's voice exclaimed behind him, and

"Tak' a Wee Look for Yoursel'," the Boy Urged Excitedly.

Robin looked up into the friendly amber eyes of a big man in a fur coat who had just come in from the storm.

"He's bound to see you, sir," said the elevator boy respectfully, and grinned.

Robin found himself in the elevator with the big man, and then in a beautiful office with thick carpets and easy chairs. People got up to speak to the big man, but Mr. McDonald (for that was his name) put everybody off, and after some brief requests of a neat young woman, entered a private office, held out his hand to Robin, and drew him over to his desk.

"And what may Donald McDonald do for a little Scotch laddie that comes out of the storm on a Saturday morning?" he asked, whimsically, and somehow Robin forgot to be afraid any more when he looked into the big man's amber eyes.

"Please, sir, Monday is Burns's birthday," Robin began, "and my father loves his poems very much." . . . Then he stopped.

"And do you?" asked Mr. Donald McDonald.

"Yes, sir," Robin replied. "So does Jeanie and Mother. We know them all. And little Bruce, our baby, was saying lines from 'Is there for honest poverty' yesterday and we all laughed. But"—and he stopped in confusion again.

"How long have you been in the United States, and where do you live?" The amber eyes were full of tenderness.

"Four months. We live on an alley near here. We are gettin' used to the city. It's big. But we miss the moors, especially does Daddie," he added, feeling glad to confide in this man who listened with such a kind and understanding smile.

"So did I, when I came from Scotland," was the reply. "I was older than you and I worked in a factory, though I longed to be where flowers grew and the breeze was scented with heather. Your mother likes flowers, I know. Give her these," and he lifted the roses from their silver vase on his desk and rolled them in a newspaper.

"Does your father work in my factory?" Robin was too overwhelmed to do more than nod and say, "At night." Mr. McDonald pressed a button and a secretary came in. "Send me Mr. Jones, please." Then he turned again to Robin. "What has all this to do with Bobbie Burns? Out where I live, in a suburb on the lake shore, there are many Scottish people, and they celebrate Monday night too."

And he told Robin how they got together once a year, rich and otherwise, and sang Scottish songs and talked about being good American citizens, and how the pipers played and the haggis was brought in, and all the women made shortbread and cakes and other good things, and everybody ate a picnic supper while speeches went on, and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung at the end.

"Suppose your father and mother

"And What May Donald McDonald Do for a Little Scotch Laddie That Comes Out of the Storm on a Saturday Morning?"

and Jeanie and Bruce and you all come out to that celebration Monday night as my guests," he suggested. "I will send for you so that you can come easily. What is your father's name?"

"Bob Sanderson," stammered Robin, and gave the address. "But, sir," he faltered, "my father works at that time. You would tak' him away from the factory. His work would stop. That is what I came aboot."

Just then Mr. Jones, the manager, entered, and Robin waited while the two men conversed in low tones. After that Mr. McDonald talked over the telephone to someone else, and it all seemed to be about Robin's father—what kind of worker he was. When they were alone again Mr. McDonald turned to the boy once more.

Mr. McDonald's Own Copy

"Give this note to my secretary. She will take you down to my car. Tell the chauffeur where you live and go bring your father back to me, if you think he would like to live in the country. And tell your mother about my invitation for Monday night."

"Oh, sir," Robin could not say more—things had happened too fast. But Mr. McDonald drew him nearer, opened a drawer and showed him a small, worn copy of Robert Burns's poems.

"That is a valuable edition. Some day I will tell you why. We love Rabbie Burns, you and your father and I. I have been in America long enough to have a start, and now I live on a big country place of my own. A Scot over here helped me and I always want to do the same for others. If you lo' your Burns, laddie, and your Scottish moorland, you'll do the same. Now hurry and bring back that father of Bruce and Jeanie."

Less than an hour later Robin was back again. This time his father was in the private office with the head, and Robin sat in one of the big, soft chairs in the outer office and watched the neat secretary at work and returned her smile. At last the door opened and the two men came out, and Robin never forgot the changed look on his father's face—all shining and full of hope.

"Everything's happened, Robbie," he said as they walked home. "I'll tell you soon but I think we wad like to tell your mother first." And Robin nodded.

The neat rooms smelled of roses, and the family were waiting for the news. They were going to move—it seemed—right away. That very night they would sleep in a stone cottage out on Mr. McDonald's big place—a van would get the rest of their things later, but there were furnishings in the lodge already. "And flowers in the hothouse, Robin, and plenty of outdoors for you and Jeanie and Bruce, and your father is to take charge of the place, which is almost like a farm, with its gardens and grounds. You and Jeanie will go to the village school and in summer help your father and the other workers on the place."

So that is how it happened that on Monday night, when the Village Hall in the suburb was all lit up for Rabbie Burns's Day, and huge tables were covered with Scottish cakes and puddings, and Scottish-Americans talked and ate and sang together, a little family of five—yes, Robin, Jeanie, Baby Bruce, and their mother and father—were seated near the speaker of the evening, who was Mr. Donald McDonald himself. And the steaming haggis was carried in behind the piper and there were poems of Rabbie Burns's recited and sung until even little Bruce crowed the choruses.

Auld Lang Syne

At the end everybody stood up and crossed arms and took the hands of those on either side until all were in one great circle around the edge of the hall, and the pipes began it and the McDonalds took it up, and Robin sang and his mother with her clear voice and his father and Jeanie—the song loved by every Scot the world over, the song of Auld Lang Syne, once written by Rabbie Burns.

And Robin, later, when he and Jeanie started upstairs to bed—Bruce was already in a crib of his very own in that pretty little stone cottage—wondered why his father's eyes were full of tears, for he didn't look as if he wanted to cry, but instead as if he were very happy. And when Robin paused on the landing, thinking about it, his father came leaping up, skipping most of the steps, and gathering him into his arms held him a minute without a word, all out of breath, then said in a wonderful whispering sort of voice, right into his ear:

"Laddie, you and I and all of us owe more than a wee bit o' thanks to folk hereabouts and to Bobbie Burns, don't we?" And Robin flung his arms around his father's neck and whispered with a happy laugh:

"Daddie, I say so, too."

The Port of London Day Nursery's Family. Fox Photos, London

Some Father Thames' Youngest Children

INSTEAD of being "minded" while their mothers are at work, by some neighbor, who is really too busy to look after them properly, or by a big brother or sister who ought to be at school, these children come every day to a house which used to belong to the East India Company, and where the merchants of that company used themselves to live, but which is now the Port of London Day Nursery.

The nursery looks right over the river, and standing in the small garden you can see the Tower Bridge on one side and on the other the Pool of London, which is not really a pool at all but the name given to the widest part of the river.

The man in the picture, who works for the Port of London authorities, is a great friend of the children"s and tells them wonderful stories of the sea, and points out all kinds of interesting things to them on the ships as they go by.

Lulu and Teddy, who are standing in the front of the group (on the left-hand side of the picture) are very interested, and John (who is standing third from the left) is so absorbed in the story that he has even forgotten to look!

When Lulu, who is not yet 2 years old, leaves the nursery each evening she is looked after by her three brothers, the eldest of whom is only 13, and by her father. These little brothers put Lulu to bed every night, and keep the one room they all live in clean; and at the weekends they cook the meals and do all the family washing. It is nice that Lulu has such a happy place to come to during the day, so that her brothers can go to school knowing that she is happy.

John Ray, who is sitting just below the other John with his hand on nurse's apron, has six brothers and sisters, and his mother is a ragsorter. The little girl sitting next to him is called Joan.

The Port of London Day Nursery is on an island, although not a natural one, for if you look carefully at the right-hand side of the picture you will see that there is an opening which is really a canal; and a few yards further round there is a lock through which quite big boats can go into the basin beyond. The canal encircles the piece of land on which the nursery is situated, and finally enters the river again.

At high tide vessels pass so close to the garden that the children can wave their hands to anyone on board, and the sailors salute the children. In the winter when it gets dark quite early, and before they are fetched home for the night, the children can watch the twinkling lights of the warehouses and stationary vessels, and follow the lights on the barges moving slowly down the river.

Just over the wall on one side of the garden, which is just behind the stone walk on which the children were photographed, are the famous Wapping Old Stairs. Later when they go to school (for no child over 5 years may remain at the nursery), the children will hear that it was from these old stairs that King James II made his hurried departure from England!

Adventures of Three Little Girls

Mary and Margaret and Ellena Sue
Can think of the loveliest things to do!

THEY are all eight and a half years old and might be called big little girls or little big girls whichever you like.

Not long ago, the mother of one of them was entertaining some friends for dinner and for some reason or other her maid couldn't come at the last minute. It seemed as if the party wouldn't be as happy for her as it should be.

Ellena Sue thought quickly of what she could do,
And called Mary and Margaret to think hard too.

Without saying a word to her mother, they went upstairs into Ellena Sue's room, closed the door and from a chest they took every color of crêpe paper you ever saw.

"I like the red," said Mary.

"I like the blue," said Margaret.

"But the flowers and the tall candles on the table are yellow," said Ellena Sue.

So they chose yellow.

For the next few minutes their fingers flew,
Making caps and aprons all crisp and new.

Each apron had a little ruffle of stretched crêpe paper pasted all around it and a straight strip pasted across the top to tie around the waist. The cap was made of a strip of the same yellow paper, about two inches wide and six inches long, stretched on each side, so that it was ruffly. Slits like buttonholes were cut every now and then across the center for a ribbon to lace through.

For the ribbons that tie behind the head
One can be blue and one can be red.

said Ellena Sue, so Mary and Margaret had their favorite colors after all.

When they were dressed, they went downstairs into the kitchen without being seen, and when they peeped into the dining room they saw that everyone at the table was just finishing soup. The hostess was saying: "I wish I had had time to get a new maid."

Then they marched right in, each one with a smile,
And the table was cleared in a little while.

Everyone was surprised and pleased. Mother stayed in the kitchen just long enough to put the food in dishes. Then the three little maids carried it in, filled the glasses, passed the hot rolls and did all the other maidy things.

Then came the salad, then the dessert,
While serving these courses the maids were alert.

Then one of them washed the dishes in a big pan of white bubbly soap suds and rinsed them in a big pan of steaming water, and another of them dried and polished and shined them, and the third one piled and laid them in neat stacks and rows.

When the dishes were done and all put away,
They waited to hear what Mother would say.

After they had been hugged in a big armful, they were given all that was left of the vanilla ice cream and hot chocolate sauce—

It was a pretty big job—but this story is true
About Mary and Margaret and Ellena Sue.

Mr. Breeze

The breeze upon my face at night
Is like a soft caress,
He creeps in through my window
With a gentle drowsiness.
He billows out my curtains, and he
Wanders round my bed,
And disarranges all my hair by blowing on my head.

He's sometimes very noisy and he
Whistles round a chair,
And blows so hard he lifts my clothes
So neatly folded there.
There's not much use in talking; and
When all is said and done
He's such a jolly little breeze and
Gives me lots of fun.

He blows and puffs and whistles, and
He rattles at the door;
And he taps my little window, and
He rushes round the floor.
But tho' he blows and whistles just
As loudly as he may
It doesn't really matter, 'cos he can't
Blow me away.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Some True Tales About My Lord, the Elephant

HE IS a curious creature, so intelligent, so docile, so easily taught and directed, and yet so set!

In India an elephant is honored, and those the elephant likes and obeys are supposed to be of superior caliber. "My lord, the elephant" is a usual expression there, embodying a great respect.

But circus men know absolutely that they must attend to this stubborn creature's desires. If an elephant loves, as he often does, a certain dog or horse, the animal is given over to the elephant, and allowed to sleep with it and ride in its car. Otherwise the elephant will go wherever his beloved may be, and no bolts, no bars can stop him.

In Bombay there was formerly a large lumber company which used the docile elephant, as all such companies do, for the piling and moving of lumber. The firm was English and did not work its men nor yet its animals on Sunday. But when it was taken over by a company of Hindus, the Sabbath meant nothing to them. But do not think it meant nothing to the elephants! They worked as usual industriously and even with the appearance of pleasure on six days of the week, but no compulsion could ever drive them to their tasks on the seventh day. The owners finally gave up the battle, and admitted the right of the beasts to a day of rest.

It is almost ludicrous to see one of these monsters chastened and made bitterly ashamed by a scolding from a mere man—and how mere he seems in comparison to these great beasts!

At a moving picture company's zoo one of the "bulls" became too playful one night. Among other capers he tore out a large hydrant and this sent a stream of water spouting uncontrolled. When the animal trainer arrived the elephant, like any naughty child, tried to cover up his mischief. He shut the water off quite successfully by planting his huge, flat foot over the spouting stream. But the trainer, stopping before the culprit, shook his head slowly and said.

"Is that the way for a gentleman to act?"

Then the five ton miscreant slumped ashamedly down, ears flopped, tail and trunk all despondent and cowed—quite broken-hearted by that one reproving sentence.

Another elephant actor in the pictures shared in the excitement when a baby camel was born at the farm. One day the little camel wandered away from its mother's side and into a corral where a big dromedary was master. The old gentleman did not enjoy the presence of the infant, and one forceful kick was enough to make "Baby Blue" yelp.

The mother was tethered and could not come to the rescue. Just at that moment "Old Charlie" was passing in charge of the elephant trainer. Into the corral he dashed, and as the enraged dromedary was about to crowd upon the little one, Charlie's trunk came into play. When the superintendent rushed into the corral, he found Charlie had pulled the baby to his side and had his big assailant backed up against the fence. And now Charlie has constituted himself nurse and guardian of the tiny camel.

But real reasoning powers and what might even be called financial ability were shown by the elephant, Massive, at an amusement park. The spectators were in the habit of throwing pennies and small goins to Massive. These he would pick up and put in a box, at the same time ringing a bell. This summoned an attendant who took out the coins, praised Massive and rewarded him with a carrot or a bit of sugar cane.

But Massive soon began to reason from effect back to cause, and sometimes abstracted some pennies and put them in a box a little later when bhsiness was otherwise slow, thus acquiring another dainty morsel.

When the box was reconstructed so that he could no longer do this, he made a cache of pennies on a high rafter, hiding a few there when a somewhat unusual number were thrown to him. Thus he had a reserve supply and could procure for himself more frequently the desired titbit.

Don't you hope that the attendants, pleased by his cleverness, did not begrudge him the bit of sweet that he loved?

The Mail Bag

Hampton, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Per-r-r-Me-e-eow!

There, I thought if I made that long enough and loud enough, Mr. Editor, you would take notice. Will you please open the door and let me in? You see, I am a very tiny kitten and can slip in through a small space. Thank you. Now we can have the chat I had in mind when I came in.

I am Goody Hobbs and am some relation to the white Samoyed dog, Anna Leary. I have not been able to puzzle out what that relation is, but there must be some kind of a connection, because we all live together.

When I first came I was dismayed at this great big giant. I know now how kind she was to me, for she had been the only pet of two ladies. Instead of resenting me, she commenced to mother me and wash me, right away. She must have known hew I missed my brothers and sisters. Ever since then, she has seen to it that I never have a dirty face and she always washes behind my ears! She couldn't be any different, for she has never known anything but love herself, so of course she loves everybody.

I live in a New England farmhouse and there is a large kitchen where Anna and I play tag. She chases me round the room and when I think she is going to tag me, I run up on a pile of wood, behind the stove, or under the stove where she cannot come.

On Christmas eve we all sat around an open fireplace, with the big logs snapping and flames leaping blue and gold and orange as if the logs were happy to help us celebrate. Outside the snow was banked heavily against the windows and we were thankful for our warm shelter.

Our presents were with the others all done up "real Christmasy." Anna had a nice juicy bone and the things she attempted to do with it could not be catalogued in a book of etiquette. We both had balls and pretty red ribbons. When mine was tied around my neck, I had a great time playing with the ends and the longer the ends grew, the more fun it was to play with them. I do not know what happened, but all at once I was wound round with ribbon and had to be disentangled and I never knew what became of the ribbon.

I should like to hear from other kittens, especially from California, as some day I may go there to live.

Pur-r-r-r-ingly, Goody Hobbs.

Chehalis, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. My first letter was published and I have gained one correspondent already. I hope this letter brings me more. I read The Christian Science Monitor every day and enjoy it very much. I read the Children's and Young Folks' pages, Snubs, Waddles, and the Sundial.

I live in Chehalis, Washington; it is a pretty town located not far from Olympia our capital.

Our football team won every game they played this year. On Thanksgiving Day, we played Centralia, a city so close to Chehalis that they call us the "twin cities."

I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I would like to correspond with girls my age all over the world, especially in England, France, Spain, Switzerland, or Alaska.

With a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the Mail Baggers.

Mary Jane B.

[Thank you, Mary Jane—from all of us.—Ed.]

Vero Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have always read and enjoyed it. I also like Snubs, Waddles and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I am 11 years old and in the 5A. My sister, Holly, is 13 years old and in the 9B at school. I am interested in saving stamps and in the Girl Scout organization. We have such a good time at the meeting of our troops. We have a 10-acre grove southwest of Vero Beach. We enjoy going swimming in the Atlantic Ocean.

Velma W.

[What is your address, Velma?—Ed.]

St. Lawrence, Newfoundland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much. I am interested in music, playing and reading. I am 12 years old and am in the fifth grade. My brother is in the seventh grade. We have a pretty cat. Her name is Mink. There are four pupils in my class at school. I also go to Sunday School. I love to read the Children's Page. The whole paper is very interesting. I should like to correspond with any girl of my age.

Meta P.

[Thank you for your letter, Meta. Not many letters from Newfoundland have found their way into our Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

My mother is writing this letter for me so that I can tell you how much I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor. I love Waddles, Snubs, the Mail Bag and the Children's Page, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy. I am 5 years old and have been going to a Christian Science Sunday School for almost two years. I began to go to kindergarten this fall and like it so much. I love best of all to play the skipping games and to draw and color in an animal painting book.

I have a baby sister with whom I have lots of fun. Her name is Mary. She loves to splash and play with celluloid toys when she is having her bath. Now that the snow has come I expect to have a good time pulling her in a box on her sled. We live near lovely Minnehaha creek and I can go tobogganing there. Perhaps this year I will learn to skate there.

Bradley M.

[Mary is a fortunate baby sister to have a big brother to pull her about on his sled!—Ed.]

Owosso, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I have a cat named Zipper Tiger Brewster, but his special name is Hawta. He eats at the table and wears a napkin. He always has to jump before he leaves the table instead of saying "excuse me."

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a sister 15 years old. I think it would be nice if all the Mail Bag corresponders could see each other.

Betty Jane B.

["Corresponders" is a new word, Betty Jane! We usually talk about "correspondents."—Ed.]

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I was so pleased when my first letter was published I thought I would write again. I think it is so nice to write to people you have never seen, for some day you may see them. I have a dear correspondent who lives in Europe, although she is in the United States now. I should like to correspond with anyone in Switzerland, Holland, England and Texas, as I was born there, but I should like to hear from girls of my age anywhere. I am just 11 and am in the sixth grade.

I collect stamps and have a nice collection. I would like to exchange stamps. The Monitor helps me with all my work. I am sending a poem about "The First Christmas," which I wrote for my grandmother.

With much love to all the Mail Baggers and the dear editor,

Kathleen S.

[Thank you for the verses, Kathleen. —Ed.]

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

I like the Mail Bag very much. I also like Snubs, the Adventures of Waddles, the puzzles, the jokes, and the large pictures on the Home Forum page. I also like to read the foreign advertisements.

I have been reading Robin Hood, and like it very much. Is there any boy about my age or over who lives in England, near Nottingham, who would like to correspond with me about Robin Hood? I hope to get an answer soon. I am 10 years old.

Robert L.

Bamford, Lancs., England

Dear Editor:

I am writing to the Mail Bag, hoping to get some friends in other countries, as I am very fond of writing letters. I take a great delight in reading Waddles, Snubs, Milly-Molly-Mandy and, of course, the letters in the Mail Bag.

At school I am in the second year and I study French, which I like very much. I am collecting cards and foreign stamps and I am also studying music. I attend Third Church of Christ, Scientist, and love going to Sunday School.

Hoping this letter will bring me some friends, I send my best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Barbara G.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

To Roggerum by Way of Rogerham

SOME few weeks ago I made a promise, when writing concerning "Roggerum": "A Moor With a Name of its Own," that I would some day take up the story of "that descent with all its implications for a standardized English language." So far as I am concerned that day has now arrived. I came to my office this morning through a pearl-gray mist such as I have often seen on the moor known to me as Roggerum. My feet carried me from street to street and I was in my office. But my fancy was far afield. I was thinking of Roggerum in the mist. Could I have done it my feet would have followed the trail of my fancy. But five thousand miles is more than I care to try to compass in pedestrian style. Yet, though my feet fail me in this particular, my fancy serves me well. I still can "make it" out to Roggerum and even have a choice of ways. I can return to Roggerum along the path of my memory or along the highway of history.

In the far-away days of my boyhood I know not now just how many were the ways to Roggerum. Before we came to the serious study of advanced mathematics we played the game of permutations and combinations (though it was not known to us as such) with the roads and lanes and meadow paths around our town. Though it was only a scant three miles to Roggerum there were thirty ways and more that one could choose from in going there. But now they are all closed to me, save two.

The path of my memory I reserve for my own private use. It has for me a sweetness of its own that perhaps you might not understand. But along the public highway of history, on the road to Roggerum by way of Rogerham, there is much which has a common worth for all in the road that leads from yesterday to today. Now I am tempted to become wholly reminiscent. But I promised to point my story with a moral. I was to point out its pertinence for tomorrow. Then came I into the experience of Bunyan:

"Having now my method by the end,
Still, as I pulled, it came; and so I penned
It down; until it came at last to be,
For length and breadth, the bigness that you see."

That is, you would see it if all could be printed. But I am writing here an article, not a book. And the journey we are taking is not less than the breadth of a civilization. The milestones of history are molded out of the changing speech of the passing generations.

The road from Rogerham to Roggerum is the distance between two civilizations; it is the difference between maturity and youth. The one has significance for history; the other for language. I am obligated by my promise to say a little about each. Whence came the name of Rogerham? Fifteen hundred years of English history are wrapped up in the final syllable of that name. The "ham" of the Anglo-Saxon is the seed plot from whence has come all that is noblest and best in our modern day. J. R. Green hints the story when he says: "Little knots of kinsfolk drew together in 'tun' and 'ham' beside the Thames and the Trent . . . not as kinsfolk only, but as dwellers in the same plot, knit together by their common holding within the same bounds." To trace that long ascent is to follow myriad roads similar to the one we have chosen.

That is its significance for history. Now consider the meaning of it for speech. According to my authority the change from Rogerham to Roggerum came about in the middle of the last century. Perhaps it may be but a truant fancy of mine, but I see in that change an evidence of the change from feudalism to industrialism. One has only to speak the two names out loud to notice that one is born of leisure, the other, of haste. You cannot say Rogerham save with a measured slowness that gives its dignity. The very way we have to say it reminds of the day when the manor was the center of the countryside. But Roggerum! That is the speech of those who are in haste, who telescope their syllables together in a torrent of sound. It is speech such as one would expect to find concomitant with the industrialism of Victorian England. And now that the machine is more and more, as speed gets greater, language becomes the more a torrent. Think of the average word clipping, syllable cutting American for proof. And the end is not yet. Economizing on sound we try the same device with our spelling. This is today. What of tomorrow?

Even as I put that question to paper, pausing for a considered answer, I found myself under correction. The speed of my argument had carried me beyond the goal of my destination. We were booked, so to speak, to go from Rogerham to Roggerum. In making the journey we touched the main points, namely the two terminals. We hinted at their significance. But this deserved more than a hint. We elaborated a little on the fact of the association of the name Rogerham with the developing civilization from which it came. We now come to the elucidation of our comment that the road from Rogerham to Roggerum is the difference between being grown up and being young.

My authority who speaks somewhat alarmedly concerning the "corruption" of the name Rogerham to that of Roggerum does not go further and attempt to lay the blame for it at anybody's door. I rather wish he had. I surmise that my guess is correct. It came through the speech of the working class. These are they, who, in many cases, bring to utterance the rough speech which, later, academies burnish into a diamond. But often, be it also said, the working class gives an uncouthness to speech which is best forgotten by being outgrown. But this is easier said than done. Very naïve are they who think that this is an achievement springing from one root. Some would say the blessed word education and think they had said everything. But the road from the uncouth name of Roggerum to a language less brusque is more than a mere matter of correct accent. I said that the difference between Rogerham and Roggerum is the breadth of a civilization. That is to say it has to do with a change in the economic system. Once people had time to talk. In the industrialism of mid-Victorian England they lost that time. There is a deep intimate connection between language and leisure. Think of those whose language is rough, even though it be not coarse, and then think of those whose language is refined; then compare their economic status.

Now I think I see more clearly the road to take tomorrow. The road from Rogerham to Roggerum—from yesterday to today—was the road from the manor to the machine. The first made a distinct contribution to culture. Now comes the day of the machine. At first it brutalized men and speech. But that day is passing. There are those whose only use of the machine is to spend their time going somewhere without ever arriving anywhere. But there are others who see the worth of the machine as bringing in the opportunity for a new leisure. And that means a new refinement of language. Language rises and falls with custom. Coarsen custom and you coarsen language. Language depends on environment. The things we talk about are the things we live among. Rogerham—the speech of those whose social life was pivoted on the manor; Roggerum—the speech of those whose civilization was centered on the machine.

But already we are coming to see that this is not the last word upon this matter. If, as Ruskin warned us, and Martineau and Robertson, the machine age brutalized language, now we are coming to see that as the machine gives us a standardized civilization, there will also come a standardization of language. Dialects are already passing with swiftness. A common speech is ours increasingly. Barriers are being radioed away. A new day dawns wherein language, considered as the manipulation of sound, will be given closer attention. But I am still wondering what the new day will bring with regard to the things that will be talked about. Tomorrow's conversation depends upon tomorrow's culture; and tomorrow's culture depends upon tomorrow's civilization. The bundle of human life is made up of many things. We have traversed the road from Rogerham to Roggerum—the road from yesterday to today—together. It has been downhill part of the way. May the journey to tomorrow be not a descent but an ascent.

F. S.

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A Loved California Poet

In the fullest sense of the word, Ina Coolbrith was an artist. The true artist, the true poet, accepts his gift as God-given and uses it delicately, carefully, purposefully, as a medium of human expression which shall lift up the hearts of hearers with something of the same exaltation that brings it into existence.

At the age of eleven, Ina Coolbrith's first verses were published in Los Angeles. School days and days of school teaching followed, and always a steady growth of the young poet's powers until she was twenty. When The Overland Monthly was founded, she was found among the actual makers of American literature, a co-laborer with Bret Harte, who brought to the young girl, for her reading and endorsement, his most famous tales and verses. . . . She was the favorite comrade of Stoddard, the poet of the South Seas, who heartily proclaimed her genius; the companion and queen, in fact, of all the bright galaxy of California's golden days of song and letters. Her home, as described by Stoddard (she was one of the veiled characters in his novel, "For the Pleasure of His Company"), was a veritable salon, a meeting-place of the famous men and women of the time.

All this was back in 1870, when fame had begun to smile on young Ina Coolbrith. Her poems were becoming widely read; out of the Far West her name was making itself known in the East. She was a poet, Stoddard once told her, whose contributions were never rejected by the editors. England proclaimed her; London made her a member of its Society of Authors and Journalists; George Meredith placed her among "the foremost of your lyric writers," declared "she has genius," and named her "one of the very few lyric writers that has impressed me," and invited her to come to England. Whittier became her friend and companion. . . .

She was a true Victorian; and despite the fact that at the moment it is the fashion in some circles to dismiss the Victorian Age and all that it signifies with a jazzy shrug, this title, "Victorian" remains one of Ina Coolbrith's best-merited and most honorable titles. There is in her poetry a sound, firm note, a note of the permanence which is truly Victorian, and which sets off her song from the evanescent as music is set off from clamor and noise. This, as I see, read, and hear Ina Coolbrith's poetry, is its special characteristic. —From "Memoirs," by CHARLES PHILLIPS, in "Wings of Sunset," by INA COOLBRITH.

Rough Seas. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Eric Slater.

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Along the Road to Tulsa

The Easterner's car speeds smoothly through the flat, sandy Oklahoma country. Mile after mile there is no wooded hillside or sloping valley to break the monotony. The sparse grass is burned to a dusty yellow by a coppery sun. Small bleak farmhouses widely scattered accentuate the "new" appearance of the land and contribute to its flat effect. Many of the houses are built snugly onto the ground without stone foundation, something as a tepee is set, the better to withstand the whirling windstorms that sometimes swoop down with surprising suddenness. The only moving creatures to be seen are oyster-colored donkeys, used for heavy work in the oil fields, nibbling idly at such spears of green as they can find in the parched pasture.

With frequent recurrence tall, spindle-legged steel towers rise high in the air, visible far as eye can see—oil wells! Wherever one may drive, the oil well is inescapable. The Easterner could discern nothing at or near these wells that indicated oil, but it was explained that a large iron pipe at the base of the tower extends many miles and carries the crude oil to the first depository on its way to the refinery. And should plea be made for some preservation of the beauties of nature, almost any native resident will promptly volunteer the assurance that the owner of a producing well would not exchange its shambly, rusty tower for a palace of Parian marble set down on the spot.

Winding round a bend in the road, the car slips into the cooling shade of a small wooded patch, and there burst abruptly into view a grotesque totem pole, a fantastic bulk, long wooden teeth set in a bright-painted face blistered by the sun, its body blaring in gaudy reds and blues and yellows. It stands isolated and deserted by the roadside. A tradition of the Indians, it is as definitely of the past as are the hunting grounds of its early builders.

But why linger? The next corner may reveal a new wonder. Yes, there it is: a Rolls-Royce touring car, full as the old woman's shoe of Indian children. Small heads and legs and arms seem to protrude from all parts of the luxurious vehicle, while big chief daddy in a red shirt, sleeves rolled to the elbow, is chauffeur for the family. The squaw mother is bareheaded, her wiry hair combed flat, swarthy face and beady black eyes brought into sharp relief by a scarlet shawl worn round her shoulders, while a fortune in diamonds scintillates on her dark pudgy hands. The youngsters are black-eyed, red-cheeked under the dark skin, and as dirty as normal children may become. An amazing family.

These are typical of the Indians who have become matter-of-fact millionaires. Land assigned them by the Government as reservations had proved to embed deep rivers of oil running through the soil, and the Indians receive huge sums of money in royalties. Never having had money nor been trained in its use, they do not know what to do with it. They buy Rolls-Royces and diamonds if they take the fancy, but mentally they remain the same as when they lived in wigwams. Fortunately, though, not all of the Indians elect to maintain their primitive state.

Farther along, the car plunged heavily into an ugly hole where the sandy soil had been washed out overnight by a tempestuous rainfall—and there was a flat tire, with no tools at hand! Just then another Rolls-Royce comes speeding up. The occupants, two young men, taking in the situation at a glance, bring their car to a stop and spring lightly to the ground. They quickly put a fresh tire on the delayed car, raise their expensive panama hats in approved metropolitan fashion, and are gone almost in a flash. They appear to have been as intelligent, good looking, well dressed and courteous as men one might meet anywhere. They, too, were Indians, university graduates, who were in business in a near-by town. While oil had made them rich, they apparently possessed the ambition to make some contribution redemptive of their race and constructive to the community.

A most impressive experience is the crossing on a small bridge over a narrow but petulantly turbulent river that catapults its way through a narrow, ragged channel between high, precipitous banks. Not that a river in itself is necessarily a thing to impress one particularly. But this river is conspicuously, startlingly different, as though to accord more nearly with the colorful and untrammeled characteristics of its environment. Its water is the color of deep-red bricks set trimly in a house wall—a peculiar, gelatinous, opaque red utterly lacking the transparent quality of water, and recognizable as such only because it races tumultuously and ominously through its channel, with banks of clay red as the water itself. Its color names it—it is officially the Red River.

At the journey's end is Tulsa. Oil, the source of the wealth of the State, is responsible for its towns, and Tulsa is perhaps the typical oil city. Of rapid growth, its small business section presents an aspect of crowds and bustle. Automobiles, trolleys and people surge among the stores and offices with customary city hurry. The residence part is a sort of modern fairyland of white stucco houses shining resplendently in the sunlight, set in wide green lawns dotted with shrubbery and flowers. Handsome homes these, for the average Tulsa family. It becomes very evident that twenty-five thousand dollar dwellings, oil wells and millionaire Indians are quite ordinary things in this extraordinary country.

IT IS a coincidence that several English artists should recently have chosen "rough seas" as the motif of a color print. One would have supposed that the subject presented exceptional difficulties for an adequate treatment in this medium. Whether or not this is the case, the difficulties have in several instances been successfully overcome, thus widening the scope of the technique in question.

Mr. Eric Slater has added another decorative print in this medium. There is a spirit and boldness in the scene, its rendering being vigorous and effective. This applies alike to design and color-scheme. One feels that sea rolling and dashing in fantastic shapes of white foam against the cliff. Above it hangs a somber, threatening sky. In all three elements you will recognize with pleasure Eric Slater's delicately toned shades and hues—a sea of deep bluish-green, with values of great beauty in the receding breakers, the somber grayish-brown of the cliff and those peculiar gray tones in the sky, which one often meets in this artist's work.

James Conway

Many fathers and mothers in the City of New York, whose little children now go almost every day to play in beautiful Central Park, remember, with affection, James Conway, who took care of the city's sheep for so many years.

When these parents were little children themselves, Conway was patiently guarding his charges, and tenderly caring for the delicate little lambs when danger seemed to threaten them. And all through the years while those that were children almost fifty years ago were growing to be men and women, the faithful shepherd never deserted his flock even for one day's vacation.

Conway's only pleasure was the care of the sheep that the city had placed in his charge. He lived in a tiny little cottage near the sheepfold so that he might always be near at hand in case his pets should need him. . . .

Conway had many friends, and among these was Mr. J. P. Morgan, the well-known banker, who used to love to sit and talk with the old shepherd and to listen to his interesting tales of the sheep and of happenings in his beloved park. . . .

Mr. J. P. Morgan became so much interested in Conway and his flock that one day a splendid collie arrived at the park as a present from the great banker. Mr. Morgan was very fond of collies, and had some of the finest in the world in his kennels, so that Conway was delighted when he became the owner of Jack, as he named the dog.

After this Jack became as attentive as his new master to the sheep. Early in the morning he would follow the flock out to pasture, careful that none should stray, or wander into the public drive where they would be in danger. All day long Jack would lie by his master, ever keeping a watchful eye on the sheep or perhaps walking round them at intervals to assure himself that all was well.—G. C. HARVEY, in "Famous Four-Footed Friends."

Ibises in Brigade

In spite of the martial splendor of their scarlet coats, it was a peaceful brigade whose regiments manœuvered, year after year, above a little island near the mouth of the Essequibo. For all the thoroughness of their aerial drilling the members of this ibis colony waged no warfare, unless we apply so dignified a title to their constant onslaught for purposes of sustenance, upon the tiny crabs, snails and worms of the mud-banks, mangroves, and courida roots. At any time during the nesting season the traveler in this part of British Guiana might have watched these regiments at drill, sometimes sweeping low above the wide brown waters, the massed bright-green foliage of the mangroves making their background, or again doubling and swelling at a higher level, their beauty flaming vividly against a setting of tropical storm-cloud. The island which formed the point of departure and of return for the manœuvers was little more than a long mud-bank covered with mangroves and mucca-mucca, with a few courida trees along the edge. In the mangroves each year, from time immemorial, the ibises had built their nests, until every available fork and crotch contained its big ungainly bunch of sticks—the nursery and cradle of one of the most picturesque and impressive of all the creatures of the air. . . .

By one of these ungainly platforms of sticks and leaves we will pause for a moment, since of the two downy gray nestlings thereon one is to be henceforth the central figure in this true story. Punctuated only by eating and sleeping, . . . these young birds moved forward through a succession of warm green hours. In color the youngsters matched the sticks of the nest, their sober coats of gray down affording a striking contrast to the flaming plumage of their parents. The latter were models of parental devotion, most of their time being spent in foraging for snails, shrimps and little mudfish for their clamorous offspring. (It is to the preponderance of shrimps in their diet, says a native legend, that the ibises owe the gorgeous scarlet of their adult attire.)

While one of the old birds was caring for the youngsters, the other would either sit quietly on a branch near the nest or would join one of the flocks circling and wheeling near. At night the female would cover the nestlings as a hen covers her chicks, and sometimes in the middle of the day when the sun was beating down pitilessly, she would stand over them with black-tipped wings outstretched and shade them from its severe rays. Thus tenderly cared for, they grew and developed. —From "Under the Roof of the Jungle," by CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL.

Past and Present

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT a little discord in human experience is occasioned through holding in thought the pictures of past occurrences, the memory of sins and mistakes, and grieving over these errors. While it is readily seen by many that no good comes through such morbid reminiscences, yet not a few permit this looking backward to continue, to the detriment of happiness and health. Doubtless, many would be glad to discontinue such mental habits of thought if they could be persuaded of their uselessness and could be made aware of a sure remedy for such thinking, which is often largely the result of self-pity.

Edmund Spenser, the English poet, recognized the futility of the habit of dwelling on the dead past, and poetically tells his readers that "fretting griefe" is "the enemy of life." In his "Faerie Queene" the poet also gave out this wholesome advice:

". . . be nought dismaid
For sorrowes past; their griefe is with them gone:
Ne yet of present perill be affraid:
For needlesse feare did never vantage none;
And helplesse hap it booteth not to mone."

How true are the poet's conclusions! And we may be sure that as time rolls on and people recognize the omnipresence of divine Love and the Comforter, Christian Science, the sorrows of the past and the so-called perils of the present will be found powerless to depress thought or mar harmony. Surely, needless fears are helpless, inasmuch as they come not from God, the only Mind and creator; for, as Christian Science steadfastly maintains, God is perfect Love, and, as the Bible says, "perfect love casteth out fear."

The discords above commented on are thus healed, as in Jesus' time, by the Truth, which he manifested, the Truth revealed in Christian Science; and this Truth is the Saviour from sin, sorrow, fear—all error. The Truth heals because it manifests God's omnipotence and love, through which Truth is recognized as real and error as unreal. In writing of these facts, Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 367): "Because Truth is infinite, error should be known as nothing. Because Truth is omnipotent in goodness, error, Truth's opposite, has no might."

So, those who look to Christian Science as the pure remedy for earth's ills and mishaps, and accept its ministrations, soon see that grief, sadness, doubt, melancholy, self-pity, as well as forebodings, are errors of so-called mortal mind, or, as the Bible terms it, the carnal mind, which is "enmity against God." And this Science shows how the Christ, Truth, representing immortal Mind, perfect and eternal, heals these beliefs of personal sense, and floods thought with joy and peace, health and happiness. Having already done this in many thousands of cases, Christian Science can repeat the healings; and the many persons now needing the comfort and healing of the invincible Christ, Truth, can be assured that thereby they can be made whole and happy.

We recall the wonderful words in Ecclesiastes, "That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past." It is in response to this requirement that Christian Science has been revealed to this age; and in this revelation it is found that our present days can be illumined by the light of the same truth which Jesus presented to men nearly two thousand years ago.

Because of this revelation of the true nature and power of the Christ, Truth, to this age, Mrs. Eddy often emphasizes the importance of making the best of the present as a means for substantial progress; and in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 158) she says of the day on which the corner stone of the Christian Science church was laid at Concord, N. H., that "it points to the new birth, heaven here, the struggle over; it profits by the past and joys in the present—to-day lends a newborn beauty to holiness, patience, charity, love."

The Christly healing work which destroys sin and sickness and the memory of the sorrows and mistakes of the past, is being accomplished today in accordance with the demand of God, who acts through divine law, ever present and all-powerful. And it will be found on examination that Christian Science truly honors the name of Christ Jesus; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Christian Healing" (p. 2), "Past, present, future magnifies his name who built, on Truth, eternity's foundation stone, and sprinkled the altar of Love with perpetual incense."

January's Gift

When winter masters the skies,
And the tall estates of song
Cast silent traceries
For snow to nest among;

And shadow is bluest where
The white drifts ape the swan,
And swordlike draws the air,
And sound of brook is none;

Then from the summer sleep
Our hearts wake to the frost,
Wake as to horns and keep
The vow that was nearly lost.

And heroes walk that were men
With a serener might,
And the strong mood floods again,
And clearer grows the sight

Of an earth new-tipped with sun,
And greener than we knew,
And the deeds that could not be done
Are possible to do.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

The Pekinese

When I got up this morning, I put on my hat first and as soon as the food had been arranged, went out for a small walk. The day was so—what *can* one say? there isn't a word, perfect is not enough—that I had to go. First thing I saw was a large daisy at the bottom of our steps, in a pinafore—you know the kind, a Wingley flower. Then I walked along the Boulevard which smelled of pines, gum trees, heliotrope, geraniums and a dash of the sea, and really had a look at Ospedaletti. But! I hadn't the faintest *idea* of what it was like. It's just a fairy tale; that's all. And the country above and beyond it—these immense romantic glimpses! I sauntered along, gripping Mother's walking stick. . . . The sun had his arm round my shoulder. The sea made a sound you would have liked. There was a breeze that filled one's mouth with pleasure. . . . Hardly anybody about. A small scene from an opera being enacted at the cab stand between two lovely girls carrying baskets of fringed linen on their heads, a boy in a blue undervest eating a loaf of bread, and the cab driver in white. That was all.

Then I kept coming to these glimpses of the old town, seen between the trees, and then to pine trees with rose-red geraniums climbing up to their topmost branch. The only work being done was gardening. One heard people gardening and felt them gardening, and that was all. By the time I got to the Poste I knew something very good was going to happen, and three letters were handed across. You know that row of darling little oleanders (a drawing of one)—little trees like that. I sat on a bench beneath them and read the letters and then walked on clasping them very hard and stopping occasionally and saying to a bush or a plant, "Darling!" very quietly. . . .

C. came in yesterday to see me, carrying a baby Pekinese. Have you ever seen a really baby one about the size of a fur glove, covered with pale gold down, with paws like minute seal flappers, very large impudent eyes and ears like fried potatoes? . . . What creatures they are! This one is a perfect complement to Wing. We *must* have one. They are not in the least fussy or pampered or spoilt. They are like fairy animals. This one sat on my lap, cleaned both my hands really very carefully, polished the nails, then bit off carefully each finger and thumb, and then exhausted and blown with eight fingers and two thumbs inside him, gave a great sigh and crossed his front paws and listened to the conversation. He lives on beefsteaks and loaf-sugar. . . . Please let us have one.—From "Letters of KATHERINE MANSFIELD."

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Trading Quiet and Price Range Is Narrow—News Rather Colorless

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NEW YORK—Price changes in the stock market were of small proportions and of even lesser significance, in view of the extreme dullness of the trading. The turnover fell to a new low record for the year and, at less than 1,500,000 shares for the full five hours, was the smallest since mid-July, 1928.

It was not until after 2 o'clock that the volume crossed the 1,000,000 share mark. Under such circumstances it is idle to speculate on the immediate future of prices. Obviously the public is doing nothing in the market and such professional activity as is taking place on the floor of the exchange is meaningless.

Pools Lack Following

Pools in a few issues would like to operate, but they realize the difficulty of attracting a following. Banks, also, probably would like an opportunity to work off stock, but they are in no hurry to do so, and realize that really sizable offerings would break the market.

Only a small amount of stock is needed to send the majority of stocks up or down, so thin is the market, but the incentive to follow is lacking. At the close prices were irregular, with the gains somewhat more numerous than the losses. Bonds were irregular under the influence of nearly $200,000,000 in new issues.

A gain about 25 per cent of the trading took place in handful of stocks. Today's active stocks was made up of Pennsylvania, Alleghany, Foreign Power, Anaconda, Commonwealth & Southern, Fox, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, General Motors, Gold Development, Montgomery Ward and Steel.

The price range for all these stocks was a narrow one, with the majority fractionally higher part of the time, giving a good cross-section of the market as a whole. Farm implement shares were strong on the outlook for larger crops, but the mail orders were under pressure.

For a while in the morning the rail list was active, but it turned dull later. Motors responded feebly to assertion that attendance and sales at last week's motor show were better than a year ago.

Price Range Narrow

Call money was plentiful at the renewal rate of 4½ per cent, but not enough to bring the customary afternoon reduction. Midmonth settlements, coupled with a large increase in new capital flotations and payment for stock offerings, are having a slightly firming effect, but the outlook for the next few weeks is still for cheap money.

Foreign currency was again weak in response to our falling money market. Sterling francs and German marks sagged conspicuously, the latter responding to the reduction in the Reichsbank's discount rate from 7 to 6½ per cent. The cut has been expected for some time and reflects the current business recession and stock market weakness in Germany.

Commodity markets were uninspiring. Cotton was narrow and lower part of the time, while wheat continued to suffer from the prospect of a large crop next year. So far the only visible effect of the Farm Board's efforts—and it has been an obvious effort—to stimulate prices has been to create the impression that larger crops will be planted.

New Financing Heavy

While it is difficult to estimate on Monday the total volume of new capital issues for the week, flotations today and in prospect for the next three or four days will be considerably larger than they have been for some time. The $150,000,000 American Telephone bonds head the list and are expected to give the whole market sufficient filling to make a success out of other offerings.

On top of the new offerings the capital market will be called upon this week to find nearly $175,000,000 in payment for stock offered some time ago by three corporations. They are: Pennsylvania Railroad, $72,000,000; Associated Gas & Electric, $96,896,000, and Peoples Gas, $5,649,000, rights to subscribe for which are due on Wednesday.

Heavy corporate financing under way and in prospect for the week will have only momentary effect on the money market. Sale of the bond issues and to a large extent the new stock payments will mean merely a transfer of bank balances and will not decrease the supply of credit available.

However, it is altogether probable that much of the stock subscription will be put through brokerage houses, shareholders calling upon their brokers to "take up" additional stock allotted to them. It would not be surprising therefore to see some addition to the brokers' loan account this week from that source.

While every day or so in the last month has brought a reduction or suspension of corporation dividends, the number of corporations which have lifted their rates or inaugurated payments far exceeds the former. During December the gains outnumbered the losses about 7 to 1.

It is perfectly natural that dividend disbursements should reach the peak after business activity has begun to turn downward, and consequently after stock prices have fallen. That is what happened in 1929. If the current slowdown in trade is to be prolonged or severe enough seriously to cut down earnings, the effect on dividends probably would not be felt badly for another year.

CAVANAGH-DOBBS, INC.

The report of Cavanagh-Dobbs, Inc., covering the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, shows net earnings, after depreciation and Federal taxes, applicable to dividends, of $502,322. This is equivalent to $14.56 a share on the preferred stock outstanding and, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements, to $1.18 a share on the outstanding common stock. Sales for the year aggregated $11,382,311, compared with $8,234,357 in the previous year, a gain of 21.8 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED MINING

Smelting Company of Canada in 1929 produced 150,217 tons of lead, 86,049 tons of zinc, 4173 tons of copper, 14,684 ounces of gold, and 7,362,164 ounces of silver. This compares with production in 1928 of 159,416 tons of lead, 81,765 tons of zinc, 8903 tons of copper, 23,623 ounces of gold and 7,673,762 ounces of silver.

INTERNAT. PAPER & POWER

NEW YORK—International Paper & Power Co. system produced 431,455,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in November, an increase of 22 per cent over November, 1928. In the first 11 months of last year output was 4,296,210,000 kilowatt hours, 36 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1928.

RUMANIAN BANK CLOSED

TEMESVAR, Rumania (AP) — The "Schwabenbank," which has 28 branches scattered through Banat Province, today closed its doors with resulting panic among depositors.

REICHSBANK RATE CUT

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank has reduced its discount rate ½ per cent to 6½ per cent.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 11
57⅝	34½	..	Abitibi	100	38	38	38	39
112½	100½	..	Ab & Str pf	10	105	105	105	104
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	25⅝	25⅜	25½	25⅝
119	15	..	Adv-Rumely	5400	18¼	14⅜	15	14⅞
4⅝	⅜	..	Adv-Ru pf	1400	3¼	2⅞	3	3
223⅜	77	..	Ahumada	400	27	27	30	27
48⅞	18⅛	2½	Air Reduc	1700	128	123½	127⅛	127⅛
11⅜	1	..	Airway El	200	21⅛	21	21	..
10¾	4¼	..	Ajax Rubber	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
56½	17	..	Alaska Jun	700	8⅜	8	8¼	8¼
92	80½	5½	Alleghany	3600	25¾	24¾	25⅜	25⅞
135	83	2½	Allegh vw	100	90½	90½	90½	..
334⅜	197	8	Alliance R	20	100	99⅜	100	..
75½	35⅛	3	Allied Chem	200	270½	263	269	263¼
38¾	23	3	Allis-Chal	500	51¼	50⅞	51	50¾
42⅜	17½	2	Alpha Pc	100	30	30	30	..
23⅝	4	..	Amerada	200	21	20¾	21	21
73⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch	100	7	7	7	..
157	65	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	28	28	28	..
76½	27	2½	Am Bk Note	100	78	78	78	28½
265	113	6	Am Bosch	200	42⅛	42½	42½	42¼
10	3½	..	Am Brake pf	280	120	118½	118½	..
24⅜	4⅜	..	Am Hide	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
104	49⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2000	9¾	9	9	..
184½	88	4	Am Br By pf	40	62	62	62	61½
106½	75	6	Am Can	14700	123⅜	122	122⅞	122
81⅜	27	2½	Am Car & F	5100	80	80	80	..
55	26	1.60	Am Chicle	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
47⅜	30	2	Am Com Alc	400	31	30⅞	31	30⅞
199⅛	50	2	Am En Til	100	24	23¾	24	..
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	200	22½	22	22	..
54	28	3½	Am Ice	400	37	37	37	36½
96⅜	29½	2½	Am Int Corp	400	38	37	37	36½
136	90	5	Am Loco	100	103	103	103	102⅞
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	1200	47	46	46	..
98⅛	58	7	Am Nat G pf	10	67	67	67	68
17⅞	⅝	..	Am Piano	400	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
173⅞	64½	15	Am Pw&Lt	800	82⅞	80⅜	82	81⅝
104	92⅛	6	Am P&L 6	700	101½	101	101	101¼
84⅜	72⅝	5	Am P&L pf A	400	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	..
55⅜	28	1½	Am P&L pf st	700	81⅜	81	81	81¼
129	125	..	Am Radiat	3000	31⅜	31	31	31½
64⅛	12½	..	Am Radiat pf	10	126¾	126¼	126¼	126¼
144⅝	60	2½	Am Repub	200	24	23¾	23⅞	24
3	⅞	..	Am Roll Mill	200	87	85¾	87	86
41⅞	17	2	Am R M rts	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
120½	82	4	Am Seating	300	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	23
138	123¼	7	Am Smelt	2000	74¾	72¾	72¾	73⅛
79⅞	37⅜	4	Am Smelt pf	100	137	137	137	136
114	110	7	Am Sti Fnd	400	47½	47	47	48
94⅜	56	5	Am Sti F pf	200	111½	111	111	..
310¼	193¼	9	Am Sugar	500	63	63	63	62⅞
199	50	14	Am Tel&T	2500	220	218½	218⅝	218½
104	97	6	Am Wat W	2900	93	93½	93	93⅛
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wat W6	100	102½	102½	102½	..
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool	4200	107¼	104½	104½	111⅝
140	67¼	7	Am Wool pf	1100	33½	30⅝	33⅛	31⅜
80	23	2.40	Am Zinc	200	63½	62¾	63¼	63¼
49¼	16	..	Anaconda	23500	75	73¼	74	74⅛
62⅜	18	2.40	Anchor Cap	3900	45	43½	43½	42⅝
68⅜	30	..	Andes Cop	300	33⅞	33½	33½	..
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	300	26¼	26	26	..
95	75	7	Arm D pf	100	80¾	80½	80½	80½
18⅝	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	3800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
40⅞	6¾	..	Arm Ill B	1200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
70⅜	35	2½	Arnold Con	400	7	7	7	7
47¼	34½	2	Asso Dg	400	31	30½	30½	30
298⅜	195⅛	10	Asso Oil	1400	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	..
104⅞	89	5	Atchison	1600	227⅜	223	226	223½
86⅞	32¾	..	Atchison pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl C&WI	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
27⅝	20	1.75	Atl Refin	800	38⅜	38	38	38⅝
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	400	87½	86	87½	90
151	120	6	Auburn Auto	200	188½	183½	183½	..
65	49½	4.40	Aust Cred	100	60	60	60	..
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	3	3	3	..
20	4½	..	Aviation	800	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 11
66⅝	15	1½	—B—					
122	109½	7	Baldwin	2500	32⅞	32½	32⅝	32⅜
145⅛	105	4	Baldwin pf	20	111	111	111	114
81	75	4	Balt & O	3400	118¾	117	118¾	117¼
110½	93½	6½	Balt & O pf	100	80	80	80	80
49¼	20	2½	Bamber pf	50	107½	107½	107½	108
327⅛	121½	..	Bangor & A	200	62	62¼	62¼	62¼
174⅜	43	2	Barnsdall A	1500	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23½
104⅝	25	..	Beacon Oil	300	15	15	15	15½
160⅝	25	2	Bealing H	500	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
140⅝	27	..	Bendix	1000	35⅜	33	34⅜	34½
128	116⅝	6	Best & Co	200	32	32	32	..
61⅞	22¾	4	Beth Steel	4900	36½	35½	36½	36⅜
113	87	6	Beth Steel pf	100	122⅜	122¼	122¼	122⅜
100½	53	3	Bloom'dale	100	24½	24¼	24¼	..
88⅞	26	4	Boro Warner	1500	64	63¼	63½	63⅝
63⅜	8½	..	Briggs	100	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35
40	23	..	Brit Steel 1pf	20	15⅜	15	15⅛	15
75⅞	16⅜	..	Brockway	100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	24½
51⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
55⅛	16⅛	3	Brunsw Balke	9500	18¼	14	14⅜	18⅛
44¾	4½	..	Bruns Term	400	19¾	19	19⅛	19
50	26½	2½	Bucyrus	700	23½	23¼	23⅜	23¼
105	98	6	Bucy cv pf	900	30	30	30	30
12¼	7⅝	..	Buff Roch pf	10	95	95	95	95
34	21¾	3	Bydd Wheel	100	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅞
127	88	8	Bulova Watch	400	27¾	27¼	27½	27⅝
96⅞	29	.80	Burroughs	100	99½	99½	99½	..
110½	83⅜	7	Bush T deb	600	46½	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
118½	105¾	7	Bush Big pf	20	105½	105	105½	105
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	10	111	111	110	..
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte&Sup	100	8	8	8	8
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1600	98⅝	91½	91⅝	92

847⅞	63½	4	—C— Calif Pack	200	68	67⅝	67⅝	..
4	1	..	Callahan	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
136⅜	73½	10	Calu&Ariz	100	118	118	118	..
62⅜	18	3	Calu&Hecla	800	87	87	87	..
98¾	45	..	Canada Dry	1400	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	2200	197	174	66	68⅝
48⅝	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	28	28	28	..
65⅛	17	..	Capital A Co	200	15⅛	19⅛	19⅛	28
61	20½	3	Capital A pf	200	32	32	32	32
467	120	6	Caterpillar	100	56½	56	56	55½
42⅛	6¼	..	Case Thresh	500	202	199¼	201	200
103½	58	6½	Cav-Dobbs	700	13½	12	13¼	13⅜
79⅜	31	2	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	71	71	71	..
27⅜	11	1½	Celotex	100	42	42	42	42½
59¾	27⅛	2	Cen Aguirre	200	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26½
120	52⅛	6	Cen Alloy	1400	33¼	32½	32⅝	32⅝
32	10⅞	..	Cerro de P	800	63⅜	63	63¼	63⅜
80⅜	18	4.20	Certe-Teed	600	12½	12½	12½	..
42⅜	21⅞	3	Checker Cab	600	38⅝	38½	38⅝	37⅝
279⅜	160	10	Ches Corp	4000	66⅜	63½	66½	66
19⅜	4	..	Ches & Ohio	200	209½	207½	208½	206
66⅞	36⅜	..	Chi & Alton	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
23⅞	7	..	Chi & E I pf	100	41	41	41	41
62⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt West	1900	15⅜	15	15	14
68⅝	24½	..	Chi M&SP	4100	40⅜	38⅞	40⅜	39⅛
51	45	..	Chi M&SP pf	6200	43¾	42½	43¼	43⅝
10	5	..	Chi SP M&O	20	45	45	45	..
106½	55	5	Chi SP M&O pf	40	95	95	95	..
47⅞	21⅞	..	Chi & NW	700	83¾	84½	85¼	84⅝
61⅞	27	3½	Chi Pneu	100	33	33	33	33⅛
142½	101	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	53	52½	53	53⅛
36	21⅞	3	Chi R I	1400	116¼	113½	115¾	116½
50	35	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	27½	27½	27½	..
13⅞	3	..	Chick Cot O	100	7	7	7	..
132	66	..	Childs	100	58	58	58	..
62⅜	39½	3.60	Chrysler	14700	36	35	39	39
179	90½	7	City Ice	2100	41½	41	41	41
72⅜	34½	1	City Stores	300	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
104⅝	56	4	Cluett Pbdy	100	39	38⅜	39	39
310¼	193½	9	Cluett P pf	50	92	92	92	..
199	50	14	Coca Cola	100	138⅛	136	138⅛	138
104	97	6	Collins & A	100	17⅜	16½	17⅜	..
27⅞	5⅞	..	Colo F&I	600	41⅞	41¼	41½	41⅞
58⅜	15½	..	Col Gas pf B	100	90	90	90	..
27⅜	8	2	Col Gas	6400	77½	76⅛	76⅝	76½
344	105	5	Col Gas pf A	100	106	106	106	106
105⅜	78	..	Col Carbon	100	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅜
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Carb rts	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	27	2.40	Col Graph	8200	29⅛	28⅜	29	27⅞
62⅜	18	2	Com Cred	2500	27½	26⅞	27	27
26⅜	20	1½	Com Cr 1pf	30	27	27	27	27
79	28½	.60	Com Cred pf	20	24	24	24	..
51⅝	28	2	Com Inv T	1400	38⅜	37⅝	38½	39½
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	1200	38⅞	37	38½	36½
24⅝	10	.60	Cmwlth&So	13500	29⅜	28⅝	29½	29¼
253⅛	11	..	Congoleum	1600	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
25⅝	10	2	Con Film	200	17	16⅞	17	17
9⅝	1⅝	2	Con Film pf	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
183⅛	80½	4	Con Gas	14000	102⅝	101¼	101½	101⅝
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100	100	100	99⅞
104⅜	45	6	Con Ry C pf	1200	56	54	55⅞	55⅞
11⅜	3½	..	Con Textile	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45⅞	28⅞	..	Container B	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	..
90	25¾	..	Cont Shares	1000	31½	28¾	31½	30¼
13¼	4⅜	..	Cont Bak A	400	44	43	43	44
100	79½	8	Cont Bak B	400	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
62⅜	33	1.20	Cont Bak pf	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
92	40½	2½	Cont Bank	100	37⅞	37¼	37½	..
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Can	900	53⅜	52⅝	52⅞	53
78⅜	61⅜	..	Cont Ins	200	63½	62¾	63⅝	62
47⅛	18	..	Cont Motors	3100	6¼	6	6⅛	6
126⅜	70	3	Continent Oil	600	22½	22	22⅛	22⅛
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prod	600	91	89½	91	91
92⅜	20⅛	2	Corn Prod pf	50	141½	141½	141½	..
125	15	1	Coty	200	27	26⅝	27	26⅝
79	37⅛	..	Crosley	400	16¼	16	16	16
25⅜	17	1	Crown Cork	100	48	48	48	46⅛
31	24	..	Crown Zell	100	18	17⅝	18	..
121⅜	71	5	Cream Wheat	900	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26
17⅜	4½	..	Crucible	500	92	91¼	92	91½
24½	5	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	..
17	6⅞	..	Cuba Co	200	13½	13	13⅛	13⅛
95	56	..	Cub Am S	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
65⅛	1	..	Cub Am S pf	10	61	61	61	..
132	100	..	Cub Dom S	500	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
118	112⅛	6	Curtis Pub	100	114½	114½	114½	113½
30⅛	6¾	..	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	115
37⅜	12¼	..	Curtiss W	3800	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7½
126½	63	..	Curtiss W A	800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
			Cuyamel Fr	100	101	101	101	..

69⅛	21¼	..	—D— Davison	400	30⅜	30	30	30½
226	141½	8	Del & Hud	2200	165	164	165	166
169⅝	120¼	6	Del Lac & W	200	140½	139⅝	140½	..
77⅜	49	..	Denv R G pf	100	61¾	60⅜	61¾	..
385	151	8	Det Edison	200	202⅜	202⅜	202⅜	201
164	117	8	Diamond M	100	142	139	141¼	141
54½	12	3	Dome Mines	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
231	80	4	Dom Stores	1900	23¼	22	22¾	23
102	90	8	Dupont	2300	115	113⅜	115	114½
			Duplan S pf	10	100	100	100	..

264⅜	150	5	—E— East Kodak	100	179	178	178½	178½
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	100	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛
38⅝	4	2½	Edingon	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	400	84⅜	81	84⅛	84
115	16⅜	7	El Auto L pf	10	106¾	106¼	106¾	..
18⅜	3½	..	Elec Boat	700	5¼	5	5	5
86⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	10200	53⅞	52¼	53½	52
109¼	98	7	Elec Pl pf	100	108	108	108	..
104⅝	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	70½	70½	70½	..
83⅜	49¼	5	End John	100	54½	54½	54½	54
79⅜	31	1½	Eng P S	400	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	41
23⅞	8	5	Eng P S p pf	100	95	95	95	..
109	84⅜	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	98	98	98	..
93½	41½	4	Erie	3800	59	57⅜	58⅞	57½
66⅛	35½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
73⅜	15	2½	Evans Auto L	100	21	21	21	20

13⅜	3⅜	..	—F— Fairbanks	400	6½	6	6	6⅜

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 11
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	120	23	20¼	20¼	23½
110⅞	101½	..	Fairb M pf	10	105	105	105	104
109	90	6	Fed L&T2pf	20	93½	91	91¾	94½
56⅝	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	36⅜	34½	34½	36⅞
123	47⅛	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	71⅜	70½	71⅜	69⅝
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	100	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝
90	44½	2½	Firt Nat St	500	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅜
85⅜	83⅜	6	Firestone T pf	400	85	84⅜	85	84⅝
29½	7⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
83½	8	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	14	12½	13⅝	13⅝
95	33	..	Fisk 1pf cv	50	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
103⅝	19¼	4	Foster & Wh	100	84½	82½	83	83⅛
84⅞	23⅝	4	Fox A	22800	22⅛	19⅜	21⅝	20⅜
		4†	Freeport Tx	2600	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	42⅞

122⅜	75	4‡	—G— Gen Am Tk	400	104	103⅜	104	102⅞
94⅝	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	300	50½	50¼	50¾	50⅜
107½	102	7	Gen Cable pf	300	106	106	106	..
403	164	5	Gen Elec n w	6900	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	81⅝
115⅞	11	.60	Gen Elec	2900	246⅞	243⅝	244⅝	244⅝
81¾	35	3	Gen Elec Sp	300	115	115	115	..
112	53¾	1½	Gen Foods	2900	48¾	47⅝	48¾	48⅝
116⅞	99	6	Gen G&E A	500	69¾	67⅞	67⅞	..
153	111½	8	Gen G&E 7%	90	105	105	105	104⅞
91⅜	33½	3‡	Gen G&E 8%	140	119	117⅜	117⅜	..
126⅛	112	7	Gen Motors	18400	39⅞	38	39⅞	39
82	30	4	Gen Mot 7%	100	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
52	26	2	Gen O Ad A	100	35	35	35	..
98	20	2	Gen O Ad St	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
126⅞	70	6a	Gen Pub Srv	1600	34⅜	33½	34⅜	34⅜
88⅛	50	5	Gen Ry Sig	900	91¼	90¾	90⅞	90⅝
143	80	4‡	Gen Refrac	600	73⅜	72½	73¼	72
48⅛	16½	5‡	Gillette	1700	102	101½	102	102⅜
94	56	7	Gimbel Br	2700	13⅝	12	12	14½
64⅛	26	2½	Gimbel pf	100	68	68	68	..
106⅝	85	7	Glidden	300	33	33	33	33⅛
66	9⅛	..	Glidden ppf	60	101	100½	100½	..
105⅜	38½	4	Goodrich	1100	14½	13⅝	14½	..
82	31½	2½	Gold Dust	200	43	43	43	43½
60	14	2½	Gotham Hos	14800	42⅜	42	42⅜	42⅜
154½	59	..	Goodyear	200	126¾	125¼	126¼	126¼
14	4	..	Goodyear pf	100	65	65	65	64
54	7⅜	..	Gould ChA	3100	10⅛	8⅝	10	9⅝
48½	7	..	Graham-P A	2000	10¼	9⅝	10	9¾
102⅞	46⅛	8	Graham-Pet	100	9	9	9	9¾
32⅝	9

STEEL PRICES TEMPORARILY ON WEAK SIDE

Production Gaining—Automobile Specifications Show Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The latest development in the steel situation has been a weakening of prices, though many believe that this is merely a temporary condition—temporary because business is improving and because iron and steel scrap prices are advancing, and they are frequently a barometer for the steel industry in general.

However, several steel commodities have slipped down $2 a ton in price. On two different commodities a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation has reduced prices by that amount to meet the competition from the independent companies. Thus, tin plate was first reduced to $5.25 a box from $5.35 and wire nails were reduced from $5.40 a keg to $5.30. Both of these commodities are usually very stable ones, sometimes running for two or three years without price changes.

Full-finished sheets, which are used mostly by the automobile manufacturers, have been reduced $2 a ton to 3.90c a pound, Pittsburgh, after having held for many months at 4c a pound. Galvanized sheets are selling at 3.40c a pound, and other grades of sheets are likewise either $1 or $2 a ton lower.

Production Gaining

Producers are making some efforts to rally prices, feeling that in view of the better developments in the steel industry lower prices are not justified. The situation is better than recent statistics might indicate, since these statistics do not reveal the low stocks of steel in the hands of consumers and at the steel making plants.

Steel production is bounding upward rather sharply. The general rate is 62 per cent of capacity, compared with 39 per cent during the last two weeks of last year. The Steel Corporation is working at 67 per cent.

In the Youngstown district, which feels an improvement in buying from the automobile industry, the general average is 66 per cent of capacity. It is still believed that predictions of 75 per cent operations as an average for the first quarter will be fulfilled.

Railroad business still looms very important, with the emphasis just now on the purchasing of track accessories which averages 15,000 tons a week in the Chicago district and in other districts in the same proportion. There is much locomotive business in the offing.

Iron Pipe in Demand

Steel specifications from the automobile makers are improving, though buying is still cautious and for prompt shipment.

Also conspicuous in demand is cast iron pipe. The open winter in some sections of the country has stimulated the demand. Large tonnages have been bought or inquired for recently by Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Diego and Pawtucket. Prices of pipe are strengthening because of the better demand, notably from the public utilities.

Probably the most striking figures so far issued pertaining to the steel industry in 1929 are those compiled by the Structural Steel Board of Trade of New York for awards of structural steel in the metropolitan district, exclusive of steel for engineering projects. These awards came to 676,041 tons, compared with 458,259 tons for the preceding year. Awards for December were 105,711 tons, compared with 39,402 tons for the like month of 1928.

Nonferrous Stocks Rising

Pig iron production dropped sharply in December. The daily rate was 91,153 tons, which is the lowest since December, 1927. There was a net loss of 20 active furnaces, a complete drop of 46 for the last two months of the year.

Rapidly rising surplus stocks feature the nonferrous metal situation.

Surplus stocks of zinc at the end of the year were 77,262 tons, the largest since September, 1921, enough for two months' consumption, whereas the normal supply is for three weeks' consumption. Following the announcement of these figures, the price of zinc broke to the lowest levels since 1922, or to 5.25c a pound, East St. Louis.

The world's visible supply of tin at the close of the year was more than 28,000 tons, a net increase for the year of nearly 4000 tons.

Domestic business in copper was considerably better at the beginning of the week but fell during the latter portion. However, export sales have been consistently better than during December, averaging 1500 tons daily.

Lead business continues the steadiest among the major metals and prices are unchanged at 6.25c a pound, New York.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index numbering	Purchasing power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1929—January	97.4	102.6
February	97.7	102.3
March	98.3	101.8
April	97.1	103.0
May	95.9	104.3
June	97.0	103.1
July	98.6	101.4
August	97.3	102.8
September	96.0	104.2
October	94.4	106.0
November	92.7	107.9
December	92.8	107.7
1930—Jan. wk ended Jan 3	93.0	107.5
Jan. wk ended Jan 10	93.1	107.5

CHAIN STORE SALES

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

	1929	1928	Inc.%
Dec. sales	$1,554,349	$1,478,323	5.1
12 months	10,823,480	7,059,683	53.3

*FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

	1929	1928	Dec.%
5 weeks to Dec 28, 1929	$10,947,391	07,400,386	47.93
14 weeks to Dec 29, 1929	28,566,745	10,239,727	48.48

*Corrected statement.

MacMARR STORES

	1929	1928	Inc.%
Dec sales	$7,750,486	$7,029,490	9.9
12 months	$7,174,791	75,110,153	16.9
	1929	1928	Inc.%
Dec sales	$1,048,471	$476,474	120.0
11 months	6,605,780	3,208,324	105.9

Figures for 1928 include the Hoyle & Barrick Stores, but exclude the W. T. & E. J. Farley Stores sales.

JEWEL TEA COMPANY

	1929	1928	Inc.%
4 weeks ended Dec. 28—	$1,273,959	$1,321,600	2.9
Year, 28—	16,763,764	15,897,[illegible]	5.4

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	100¼	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	76	76
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94½	94½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103¼
Am T & T 4½s 'cv '33	100	100
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	139½	139
Am T & T col 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Am T & T. 5s '65	100⅜	100⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102⅛	102⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106	105½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105⅜	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85	84½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	83⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	102⅞
Atch tl&SF adj 4s '95 st	90½	90½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	102	120
Atl & Yakim 4s '49	82⅛	82⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97½	97½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	93
Atl Gulf G & WI col 5s '59	74	74
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	105½	105½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅝	92½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	102
B&O 5s, series D	102¼	102¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	109⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	86½	86½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98¼
Blkyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅝	95⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	84	84
Bush Term con 5s '55	96	96
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94½	94½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	58	58
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94⅜	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅝	114
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85⅞
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Carolina Cen 4s	74	74
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¼	100¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	56	56
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92⅝	92⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75	75
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	103¼	103¼
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	66
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73	73
Chi & MStP&Pac 5s '75	92⅞	92⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100⅛	100
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101	100⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	74	74
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¾	95¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93½	93
Chi Ter-Hau & SE 5s '60	96¾	96¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¼	104¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97½	97½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85¼	84½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61¼	61¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	91	91
Container Corp 5s ct '43	75½	75½
Cont Ry LI 4½s	95½	95½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101½	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	36⅜	36
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	73½	73½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81½	81
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99	99
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Den Gas & lec 5s '51	100	99
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	93¼
Den & R G W 5s '55	83½	92⅜
Denr & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89¼	89¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101	101
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	83	83
Erie cv 4s A '53	84	84
Erie 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	82⅝	81
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	83	82
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '48	95	94
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101½	101½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¼	105
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅝	91⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	73	73
Grand Trk Ind 4½s	96½	104¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅜	104¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	109½	108½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97	97
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅜	97⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105	105
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅞	108⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98½	98½
Housatonic 5s '37	96	96
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66½	65½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78¼	78¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '37	96⅜	96¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	88⅛	88
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98¾	98⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	69
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅞	97⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63⅜	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63	62½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	97
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90	88½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93⅜	93⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123½	122½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	8	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	31	31
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	76	76
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¾	99¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	89⅝
Ky Ind T 4½s	88	88
Kings Co El 5s	75½	75½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81	81
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅛	76⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	76⅜	76
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89¼	89
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98⅜	98¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107⅜	107¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91¾	91¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	98¾	98¾
L&N uni 4s '40	93⅛	93⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	72¼	72¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56¾	56¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102¼	102¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅛	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98½	98⅜
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅞	99⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	76
Mo Pas 5s F '77	99⅜	99⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99⅛	99⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅛	100⅛
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	95½	95½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	108½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98⅞	98⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	40	39
Nat Starch 5s	100	100
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99	99
N O T & M 5s B '54	97	97
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80¾	80¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¼	99½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¼	106¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	106
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96½	96¼
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅞	106⅞
NY Dock 5s '28	72⅜	72⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY NH&H ctl 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124	124
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¼	100¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23¼	23¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	102
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	63	63
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	53	53
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64½
NorPac pr in 4s '97	91	90⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅜	113¼
Ohio Riv Ed Ed 6s '48	105⅝	105⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	71	71
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100⅜
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91	91
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90¼	90¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅝	101⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98¾
Pathe Exch Inc 7s '37	45	45
Penn RR-gtd 4s '21	98⅞	98⅞
Penn R R con 4s '48	93⅜	93⅜
Penn R R 4½s '63	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn R 5s '64	104¼	103⅞
Penn R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Penn R R col 5s '31	100½	100⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85½	85½
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	92
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
hil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	98½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85⅜	85⅜
Phil & Read C & I '49	93	93
Pitts Youngs & Ash 4s	91½	91½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97⅝	97⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	104⅝	104⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	92⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86	86
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103⅜	102¼
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98⅜	98⅛
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	52½	50½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅛	97⅞
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92¾	92
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94¼	93¾
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102⅝	102
Richfield Oil 6s ct	95⅛	95
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96½	96⅜
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	89⅛	88⅞
St L & S F 4½s '78	90½	90¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	101	100⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	47⅞	47⅛
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	45	45
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	46	46
Seabd A L con 6s '45	67½	66
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅞	95½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95	95
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅝	102⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	91¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99	98⅜
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
So Pac S FG Ter 4s '50	91	91
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	104½	103⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123¼
So Ry 5s Men div '96	106½	106½
So Ry 4s St L div '51	87⅛	87⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89½	89½
Tex Corpl 5s '44 rct	101⅛	101¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	107⅜	107⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100⅞	100⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101	101
Third Ave rfg 4s '50	50⅜	50⅜
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100¼	100¼
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102½	102¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s C '55	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95⅝	95⅛
Union Pacic 4s '68	88⅞	88⅝
Union Pacifics 4½s '67	97⅜	97½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108⅛	108⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93¼	93¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93	99
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87⅞	87⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73	73
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	26½	26½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98⅝	98⅝
Youngstown 5s	101½	101⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88¾	88¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 13	Jan 11
3½s '47	99.12	99.14	99.12	99.14	99.14
1st 4½s	100.24	100.24	100.20	100.20	100.20
4th 4¼s	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.3	101.3
US 3½s '56	104.6	104.6	104.4	104.2	
US 4s '54	107.10	101.10	101.2	102.7	107.7
US 4¼s '52	111.6	111.6	111.2	111.2	111.7

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¾	83¼
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	63½	63½
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	64	64
Akershus 6s '65	87½	87½
Antioquia 7s '45	72	71½
Antioquia 7s C '45	71	71
Antwerp 5s '58	93¼	93¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87	87
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97½	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95⅞	95½
Australia 4½s '57	84⅝	84½
Austraial 5s '55	92⅝	92¼
Australia 5s '57	93	92½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Austro-Hydro 6½s ret	83	83
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅜	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¾	107¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅜	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100¾	100¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111	111
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88¼	88¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ctf	75½	75
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92½	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	102⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7 '52	83⅜	83
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	73⅞	73⅝
Brazil 6½s '27	73⅝	73⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97⅞	97⅝
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Brisbane 5s '58	88	88
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	74
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84⅜	84⅜
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82¼	81½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81⅜	81½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅝	103⅞
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104½	104½
Chile (ank) 6s '61	87	87
Chile (ank) ct 6½s '57	94⅜	94⅜
Chile (ank) ct 6¾s '61	96	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅞	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100½
Christiana (City) 6s '54	102⅜	102⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	67⅜	66
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '46	74	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan '46	70	70
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¼	97¼
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	92½	92½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	81	81
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	100⅝	100⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	111
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91¼
Denmark (IKng) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅝	98½
Duket Price Pwr 6s	103⅝	103¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	95½	95½
Dutch E I sf 6s '52	102½	102
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	104¾
Finland 5½s '58	85⅛	85
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93	93
Finland (Rep) 6s '56	93	93
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Finnish A 6½s '54	92⅝	92¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	93⅜	93⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅞	104½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅛	112¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119⅝	119⅛
Germ 7s '49	107	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¼	79¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	79½	79
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	89½	89½
Germ G E 6s '45	93¼	92
Germ G E 6½s 6 dex-war	95½	95½
Germ G E 7s '45	140⅜	101½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95	94½
Greek 7s '64	99	99
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97½	97¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	88½	88
Heidelberg (Cltiy) 7½s '50	101	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90½	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91¾	91¼
Irish Free state 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95½
Jtap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95½	93¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅝	103½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78½	78
Karstadt 6s '43	71	70¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95⅝	95¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103	102⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	65¾	65½
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	12⅜	12⅜
Mex 4s small A '04	12	11⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	86½
Minas 6½s '58	70	70
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	102	102
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95½	95½
New So Wales 5s '57	89	88½
New So Wales 5s '58	88½	88
Norway Bank 5s '67	95⅝	95¼
Norway (King) 5s '65	97½	97¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58 ct	89⅝	89½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	91¼	91¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90⅞	90⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s	103	102⅝
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	100⅝	100⅝
PernaMbuco (State) 7s '47	73	73
Peru 6s '60	74	74
Peru 7s '59	94	93⅝
Poland 7s '47	83	82⅝
Poland 8s '50	95½	95
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	95	95
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108½	108¼
Rhine West '53 ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101⅜	101
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	96¾	96¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	102	103
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95½	94¾
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	83½	83½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73½	73½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	95¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68	67¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	93½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NO CHANGE IN EXPENSE RULE

U. S. G. A. Votes to Continue Present Regulations—Douglas Re-Elected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In a brief, but very lively meeting, the United States Golf Association settled the question of the extension of reduction of the payment of expenses to amateur golfers representing other organizations than the national organization (in the Walker Cup matches), the various colleges, (in the intercollegiate championships), and the golfers sent to the public links championship, on Saturday, at the annual meeting, by deciding without the formality of a vote to stand on the present regulations, after Alvah E. Rydstrom, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, had presented a plea for either the abolition of all such exceptions, or the inclusion of the golfers representing Massachusetts, the metropolitan district, and Pennsylvania, in the Lesley Cup matches. H. H. Ramsey, vice-president, presented such an overwhelming list of organizations opposing the charge, that the matter was abandoned, though Rydstrom insisted that the matter was by no means settled, yet.

Following the reinstatement of Miss Mary K. Browne, made public by the executive committee, she was notified by wireless, on her way to Europe, on the Olympic, of her restoration to amateur status by the association.

Among the organizations which indorsed the stand of the officials in the expenses matter were the Pennsylvania Association, the United States Seniors, the New York State Association, also the associations of Connecticut, Western, Pacific Northwest, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Lower Lakes, Trans-Mississippi, California, Southern California, and New England P. G. A. The metropolitan association is divided in its view, while several of the New England representatives also were opposed to the change, notably Herbert Jaques, who was re-elected to the executive committee.

The courses and dates decided upon so far, were announced by the executive committee as presented by by the subcommittee on election of courses, as follows:

Amateur—Merion Cricket Club, date to be announced.

Open—Interlachen Country Club, Hopkins, Minnesota, July 10 to 12.

Women—Los Angeles Country Club, date to be announced.

Public Links—Municipal Course, Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 5 to 9.

The customary qualifying rounds for the open championship will again be held in the various districts conducting them last year, and in addition Buffalo will also be included in the list. The date for these events will be settled later also.

The only change in the officials for the coming year was the substitution of Robert M. Cutting of Hinsdale, Ill., as a vice-president in place of Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco. The complete ticket was as follows:

Findlay S. Douglas, The Apawamis Club, president; H. H. Ramsay, The Creek Club; Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale Golf Club, vice-presidents; Prescott S. Bush, The Round Hill Club, secretary; Charles H. Sabin, National Golf Links of America, treasurer; John G. Jackson, Deepdale Golf Club, counsel; Findlay S. Douglas, The Apawamis Club; H. H. Ramsay, The Creek Club; E. H. Seaver, Los Angeles Country Club; Prescott S. Bush, The Round Hill Club; Charles H. Sabin, National Golf Links of America; Herbert Jaques, The Country Club (Brookline); Rodman E. Griscom, Atlantic City Golf Club; A. M. Kerry, Seattle Golf Club; Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta Athletic Club; Ganson Depew, Country Club of Buffalo; Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo Golf Club; Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale Golf Club; Harrison F. Johnston, White Bear Yacht Club, executive committee.

Six state, sectional or recognized golf associations are represented on the ticket as follows: Herbert Jaques, New England Golf Association; E. H. Seaver, Southern California Golf Association; Rodman E. Griscom, Golf Association of Philadelphia; Robert M. Cutting, Western Golf Association; Ganson Depew, New York State Golf Association; Harrison R. Johnston, Minnesota State Golf Association.

The nominating committee for 1931 is as follows: Alan D. Wilson, chairman, Pine Valley Golf Club, N. J.; John J. Abbott, Chicago Golf Club, Ill.; Charles L. Dexter Brook Hollow Golf Club, Tex.; H. Chandler Egan, Rogue Valley Golf Club, Ore.; Livingston Platt, The Apawamis Club, N. Y.

F. DENSMORE SHUTE LEADS QUALIFIERS

RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB, Los Angeles (AP)—Battling through hard rains and heavy head winds, 50 hardy shot-makers clubbed their way into the preferred division Sunday in a difficult second round of the 72-hole $10,000 Los Angeles open golf championship.

The select group that will continue on in the 36-hole finals, was led by F. Densmore Shute, of Columbus, O., who added a 74 to his first round 73 for a total of 147. Shute clung close to Riviera's par 71 test to show the way to the greatest figures in the game.

Only one other stroked his way below the 150-class. He was J. Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo., whose first round 73 and 76 Sunday put him in second place with 149. Smith was out in par 35, but faltered on the home stretch to take 41.

Three professionals and an amateur claimed places at the 151-stroke mark. They were T. D. Armour of Detroit, a former national open titleholder; A. R. Espinosa, Chicago; R. A. Cruickshank, New York, and Fay Coleman, amateur from Culver City, Calif. Espinosa went around in 79, the others in 77.

EXHIBITION GAMES FOR BOSTON RED SOX

The Boston American League Baseball Club has announced its schedule of exhibition games, to be played during the club's spring training. The pitchers and catchers will leave this city on Feb. 23 and the balance of the team will follow one week later.

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Red Sox received a wire from Pensacola stating that they are now working on the new clubhouse and also getting the grounds in perfect condition.

The Red Sox headquarters will be at the San Carlos Hotel in Pensacola. The complete schedule follows:

March 13, 15, 16—Pensacola at Pensacola; 20, 21—Mobile at Pensacola; 31—Selma at Selma, Ala.

April 1—Montgomery at Montgomery, Ala.; 2, 3, 4—Louisville at Louisville, Ky.; 5, 6, 7—Indianapolis at Indianapolis, Ind.; 8, 9—Columbus at Columbus, O.; 10, 11—Brooklyn at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 12—Boston Braves at Fenway Park, Boston; 13—Braves at Braves Field.

"CANADAS" WIN HOCKEY GAME

DAVOS, Switzerland (Canadian Press)—The "Canadas" hockey team of Toronto scored their most decisive victory of their present tour Sunday night, when they defeated the Villars sextet by a score of 23 to 0.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

Columbia 55, Rutgers 18.
Yale 51, Penn 21.

Wisconsin Quintet Downs Ohio State

Northwestern and Indiana Also Win in 'Big Nine' Basketball

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—After trailing at the half, 16-15, the University of Wisconsin basketball team forged ahead to defeat the Ohio State University quintet, by a score of 32-25 here Saturday night.

WISCONSIN		OHIO STATE
Farber, Nelson, lf	rg	Hinchman, Evans
Matthusen, Nelson, rf	lg	Ervin
Foster, c	c	Wrigley, Condon
Paul, lg	rf	Such, Fesler
Chmielewski, rg	lf	Larkins, Williams

Score—University of Wisconsin 32, Ohio State University 25. Goals from floor—Foster 5, Farber 3, Paul 3, Matthusen, Chmielewski for Wisconsin; Ervin 3, Hinchman 2, Wrigley 2, Evans, Fesler, Larkins for Ohio State. Goals from fouls—Foster 3, Chmielewski 2, Nelson for Wisconsin; Hinchman, Wrigley, Larkins, Fesler, Condon for Ohio State. Referee—S. S. Feezle (Indianapolis). Umpire—Justin J. Maloney (North Dakota).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota basketball team forced Northwestern University veterans to extend themselves to the utmost to gain a 32-27 victory here Saturday night. Minnesota immeasurably improved since being defeated by the University of Michigan, which opened the Western Conference season here, outplayed a taller and heavier Northwestern squad to take and hold a lead until the closing moments of the first period. Then Northwestern began its long-range shots and by accuracy from difficult angles, triumphed.

NORTHWESTERN		MINNESOTA
Riel, Sails, lf	rg	Karsner, Gadler
Bergherm, Whelan, rf	lg	Schoening, Hutchinson
Walter, Bergherm, c	c	Norgaard, Nowotny
Hubbard, Marvil, lg	rf	Sommer, Nowotny
Mundy, McCarnes, rg	lf	Loose

Score — Northwestern University 32, University of Minnesota 27. Goals from floor—Walter 5, Bergherm 4, McCarnes 2, Riel, Mundy, Whelan for Northwestern; Schoening 3, Sommer 2, Loose, Norgaard, Hutchinson, Karsner for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Walter 3, Bergherm, for Northwestern; Schoening 3, Loose 2, Norgaard 2, Sommer, Nowotny for Minnesota. Referee—Barnes, Depaul. Umpire—Allison, Carleton.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two scoring rallies in which it seemed the shooters could not miss won a "Big Nine" basketball game for Indiana University, 36-24, over University of Chicago at Bartlett Gymnasium here. It was the first victory of the season for the Hoosiers, who lost all their practice games. The Maroon defense held them in check for the first 10 minutes and then one of the scoring rallies started and the visitors ran up a lead of 17-18 for the first half.

INDIANA		CHICAGO
Seller, lf	rg	Fish
Strickland, Miller, rf	lg	Ashley
McCracken, Jasper, c	c	Changnon
Veller, lg	rf	Stephenson
Belgrave, Gill, rg	lf	Yates, Anderson

Score—Indiana University 36, University of Chicago 24. Goals from floor—McCracken 6, Seller 6, Veller, Belgrave for Indiana; Yates 5, Stephenson, Changnon for Chicago. Goals from foul—McCracken 4, Veller 2, Seller and Belgrave for Indiana; Yates 4, Fish 3, Ashley 2, Changnon for Chicago. Referee—J. F. Getchell, St. Thomas. Umpire—J. B. Travnicek, Armour.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University defeated University of Michigan, 23-19, in a "Big Nine" basketball title race game, by a totally unexpected type of attack and defense. The Boilermakers, noted for years as a long-passing team, broke into a short pass attack that dazed the Wolverines. Also known as a team that put more effort on scoring than on defense, Coach W. L. Lambert's boys were content through most of the game to hold the visitors down. Michigan had a lead of 11-9 at half time.

PURDUE		MICHIGAN
Mills, Tilford, lf	rg	Downing
Harmeson, Porter, rf	lg	Chapman
Murphy, c	c	Truskowski
Boots, lg	rf	Orwig, Daniels
Wooden, rg	lf	Kanit, Weiss

Score—Purdue University 23, University of Michigan 19. Goals from floor—Murphy 4, Wooden 3, Horter for Purdue; Truskowski 2, Downing 2, Kanitz, Weiss, Orwig for Michigan. Goals from foul—Boots 3, Harmeson 2, Murphy, Wooden for Purdue; Weiss 2, Truskowski 2, Orwig for Michigan. Referee—J. J. Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—John Cleary, Notre Dame.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Pennsylvania 32, Dartmouth 24.
St. John's 28, C. C. N. Y. 23.
New York 52, Rutgers 20.
Fordham 34, Colgate 24.
West Point 37, Columbia 31.
Pittsburgh 43, Georgetown 26.
Penn State 27, Carnegie 21.
W. and L. 39, Richmond 35.
Louisiana State 31, Mississippi 21.
Notre Dame 44, Marquette 28.
Buffalo 34, Clarkson Tech 22.
Brooklyn P. I. 30, Delaware 17.
Ohio Wesleyan 44, Ohio U. 38.
Cincinnati 33, Denison 27.
Bethany 38, W. and J. 24.
St. Lawrence 25, Alfred 22.
Princeton 26, Cornell 18.
Akron 43, Western Reserve 27.
Temple 37, Lafayette 22.
Holy Cross 35, Boston 25.
Providence 41, Springfield 28.
Amherst 33, Brown 20.
Kentucky 25, Creighton 21.
Montana State 61, Nebraska 20.
Miami 30, Wittenberg 21.
Duquesne 41, John Carroll 32.
St. John's 32, Virginia M. I. 25.
Capital 42, Antioch 23.
St. Xavier 24, Kenyon 23.
Mass. Aggies 25, Northeastern 23.
Wooster 36, Mt. Union 26.
Baldwin Wallace 50, Case 39.
Conn. Aggies 24, Tufts 22.
Indiana Tech 27, Clarion Teachers 24.
Heidelberg 36, Hiram 14.
M. I. T. 39, Norwich 25.
Duke 47, Annapolis 29.
Lehigh 36, Swarthmore 31.
Elizabeth 37, Juniata 35.
St. Thomas 59, Moravian 20.
Bloomsburg Teach. 40, Shippenburg 20.
Upsala 38, Drexel 36.
Susquehanna 37, Western Maryland 27.
Seton Hall 24, St. Francis 31.
Vanderbilt 32, W. Ky. Teachers 18.
Auburn 30, South Carolina 22.
Stevens 29, Union 27.
St. Joseph's 36, F. and M. 30.
Clemson 25, Georgia Tech 24.
Tennessee 36, Maryville 25.
Arkansas 22, T. C. U. 18.
Georgia 35, Florida 34.
Mississippi 27, Tulane 26.
Roanoke 30, Virginia P. I. 17.
N. M. Teachers 42, Northland 12.
Oregon State 40, Idaho 27.
Oregon 34, Wash. State 32.
U. C. L. A. 63, Stanford 30
Purdue 23, Michigan 19.
Northwestern 32, Minnesota 27.
Wisconsin 32, Ohio State 25.
Indiana 36, Chicago 24.
Missouri 25, Iowa 24.
Worcester P. I. 38, Clark 11.
Monmouth 27, Ripon 20.
Akron 43, Western Reserve 27
Lawrence 48, Hamline 24
St. Mary's 31, Concordia 28.
Superior State Teachers 33, St. Thomas 19.
De Kalb Normal 39, North Central 26.
Joliet 54, Luther 24.
McPherson 34, St. Mary's 26.
Carthage 24, Iowa Wesleyan 18.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 3, Amherst 2.
West Point 2, Williams 2.
Colby 3, Bowdoin 0.
Wisconsin 4, Minnesota 3.
Bates 3, New Hampshire 2.
Middlebury 2, Norwich 0.

Association Games End With Score Tied

Duluth and Millers Play, 2-2—St. Louis and Tulsa Have Same Score

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	9	5	6	29	23	23
Duluth	7	9	5	40	34	23
Minneapolis	8	5	8	40	34	21
St. Louis	7	7	7	42	51	21
Tulsa	5	10	6	31	32	20
St. Paul	4	8	8	25	33	16

RESULTS SATURDAY

Minneapolis 2, Duluth 2 (overtime).
St. Louis 2, Tulsa 2 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis and Duluth played to a 2-to-2 tie Saturday night in one of the fastest and hardest-fought struggles of the season here in the American Hockey Association.

Duluth rushed to the attack at the opening faceoff and after being turned back on several thrusts, opened the scoring when Davis circled Coutu at right defense and beat Timmins from close in. Coutu and Westwick, new Minneapolis center, tied the score, the latter on the former's pass. Green regained the lead for Duluth in the first two minutes of the second period. The Millers tied when Redding lifted the puck over the prostrate goalie from scrimmage in the third period. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Stuart, Grawford, Redding, lw	rw	Forslund, Merrill, Nalley
Denneny, Westwick, c	c	Scott, Mitchell
DePaul, Gordon, rw	lw	Green, Goodman
Bostrom, ld	rd	Davis, Bergl
Coutu, Adams, rd	ld	Langois
Timmins, g	g	Turner

Score—Minneapolis 2, Duluth 2. Goals—Westwick, Redding for Minneapolis; Green, Davis for Duluth. Referees—F. T. Winters, Cleveland, and Ambrose Moran, Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis and Tulsa hockey teams played a 2-to-2 tie here Saturday night in their American Hockey Association contest. The Fliers, returning home after a long journey, were greeted by 2500 fans. Incidentally it was the first appearance of the season of the Champion Oilers.

St. Louis scored first. Its goal was made by Headley in the second period after nine minutes, Tulsa also scored in the second period, Wakeford sending the puck into the net on a pass from Williams. The Fliers gained the lead in the third period when, after five minutes, Cameron registered an unassisted goal. The Oilers failed to score during a two-minute period when two St. Louis players were in the penalty box, but finally evened the score of Wakeford's second goal, it being an unassisted shot. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		TULSA
Hill, Boileau, lw	rw	Johnson, Wakeford
Goyer, Acaster, c	c	Marker, Sheppard
Cameron, Dewiet, rw	lw	Moffett, McCalla
Breen, Headley, ld	rd	Williams, Borland
Clark, Jamieson, rd	ld	Trapp
Kearney, g	g	McCusker

Score—St. Louis 2, Tulsa 2. Goals—Headley, Cameron for St. Louis; Wakeford 2 for Tulsa. Assist—Williams for Tulsa. Referees—A. J. Conroy and Jack Hughes. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Oakland Stays Out in Lead of League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Oakland	10	2	5	53	29	22
San Francisco	8	3	7	51	50	19
Los Angeles	7	2	8	41	59	16
Hollywood	4	3	9	35	42	11

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYOWOD, Calif.—In an afternoon match at San Francisco, Jan. 6, the home team lost to Los Angeles, 3 to 1, giving second place in the California Hockey League race to the visitors for one day. Close checking and fast breaking of the Oiler forwards featured. The score was ½ to 1 up to the final five minutes, when J. Bond broke the tie with a fast shot from a rebound off Broadfoot's leg pads. Larkin, unassisted, scored on a shot from the side boards. Ward scored for the Tigers early in the opening period; Lawrence from Brandow equalizing. Broadfoot was penalized for two minutes, Lloyd T. Cook taking his place and without pads or stick, made five saves in baseball fashion, receiving an ovation from the stands.

Jan. 6, San Francisco defeated Hollywood, 3 to 2, at the Movie City. Riley shot from the blue line after four minutes of the first period for the visitors' first goal. No more scoring came until the third session, when goals by O'Connell and Peltier put Hollywood in the lead. With one minute to go, the entire Tiger six attacked, their goalie, Broadfoot, carrying the puck from his cage past center ice, passing it on to A. Giroux who netted the winning goal. This is the first assist earned by a goalie in the California records.

At Oakland Jan. 7 the league leaders played perfect hockey, scoring a 3-to-0 defeat against Los Angeles before a crowded arena, Vokes scoring twice and Saundercook once. The game was intensely interesting all the way. Fowler's clever goaling proved the barrier to the Oilers, who made no fewer than 44 shots at the veteran.

Los Angeles returned to home ice Jan. 10 to be defeated by San Francisco, 3 to 2, in overtime. Ganton Scott's flashy stick handling won the game after seven minutes of the extra period. Ward from A. Giroux and Riley, scored early for the Tigers. Lawrence, alone, and Bond, on Nichols's assist, while the latter sprawled full length on the ice, scored for Los Angeles. There were only three minor penalties, an infrequent occurrence here.

Oakland Sheiks outplayed the Millionaires from Hollywood, 5 to 2, Jan. 9, before another capacity audience, establishing a three-goal lead in the opening session on three rushes by George Bond. Harper and Fennell added goals for the home team each on the other's assist. Josephs, from St. John, N. B., scored twice for Hollywood.

NEW SKI JUMP RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Casper Oimon of Canton, S. D., set a new United States ski-jumping record of 169 feet at the third annual tournament of the Ogden Dunes Ski Club near here Sunday. The old mark of 167 feet had just been bettered by one foot by Harold Sorenson of New York. Oimon had another jump of 165 feet and won the Class A competition. Gunnar Oman, recently from Norway, and now of the Ogden Dunes Club, won the Class B event with jumps of 163 and 166 feet. A crowd of 8000 was present, according to an estimate.

SCHUBLE SENT TO BEAUMONT

DETROIT (AP)—Henry G. Schuble, shortstop, has been sent to the Beaumont club of the Texas League by the Detroit American League club. Charles F. Navin, secretary of the Tigers, said that the release was on an option. The Tigers bought Schuble from the Houston club for $35,000.

Oregon State Wins Over Idaho Quintet

U. C. L. A. and Oregon Victorious in Other Pacific Coast Conference Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon State Agricultural College evened the count here Saturday with the University of Idaho, winning 40—27, in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game. The Orangemen played a much better brand of ball than in the opening game and held a commanding lead

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Grayson, rg	lf	Stowell
Fagans, Drager, lg	rf	McMillin, Collins
Lyman, c	c	Husley, Thompson
Callahan, Torson, rf	lg	Howard, Hale
Ballard, lf	rg	Shurtleff, Carlson, Christians

Score—Oregon State Agricultural College 40, University of Idaho 27. Goals from floor—Grayson 6, Ballard 5, Lyman 4, Callahan 2, Fagans 2 for Oregon State; Stowell 5, Husley 3, McMillin 2, Carlson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Lyman 2 for Oregon State; Stowell 2, Husley 2, Thompson for Idaho. Referee—A. N. French. Umpire—William Mulligan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—In an exciting overtime contest, University of Oregon defeated State College of Washington by the close score of 34-32.

OREGON		WASHINGTON STATE
Dolp, Bell, lf	rg	Van Tuyl
Calkins, Hughes, rf	lg	McLarney, Mitchell, Shaw
Eberhardt, Fletcher, c	c	Endslow
Stevens, Keenan, lg	rf	Carlton
Levoff, rg	lf	Holstein, Luft

Score—University of Oregon 34, State College of Washington 32. Goals from floor—Keenan 5, Calkins 4, Levoff 3, Eberhardt 3, Fletcher for Oregon; Endslow 4, McLarney 4, Holstein 3, Van Tuyl 2, Luft for Washington. Goals from foul—Keenan 3, Eberhardt for Oregon; Endslow 2, Luft, McLarney for Washington. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Ralph Coleman.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Amassing one of the greatest number of points ever scored in Pacific Coast Conference basketball competition, the University of California at Los Angeles decisively defeated Stanford University in the Olympic Auditorium Saturday night. The score was 63-30. It was the first Conference contest of the season for both teams, and the result was far from what had been anticipated throughout the week. It was generally believed that Stanford would be the team to beat, for the Southern Division honors of the Pacific Coast Conference, but by their brilliant victory the U. C. L. A. Bruins now rest at the top of the standings.

U. C. L. A.		STANFORD
Wilde, Piper, lf	rg	Rothert, Rintila
VonHagen, Palmer, rf	lg	Knowles, Reynolds
Bowles	c	McCandless, Doub
Shy, Smith, lg	rf	Fawcett, Tyler
Lubin, Williams, rg	lf	Berg

Score—University of California at Los Angeles 63, Stanford University 30. Goals from floor—Knowles 8, Wild 8, Von Hagen 5, Shy 3, Palmer for U. C. L. A.; McCandless 2, Berg 2, McCandless, Reynolds 2, Rothert, Doub for Stanford. Goals from foul—Knowles 4, Wilde 3, Shy 2, Piper 2, Palmer, Von Hagen for U. C. L. A.; McCandless 2, Tyler, Reynolds for Stanford. Referee—T. R. Cox.

SQUASH RACQUETS IN MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION STANDING CLASS A

	W	L	P.C.
Newton Centre S. T. C.	12	8	.600
Union Boat Club	11	9	.550
Harvard University	10	10	.500
Harvard Club	10	10	.500
Tennis & Racquet Club	7	13	.350

In spite of the fact that Myles P. Baker, No. 1 player on the Union Boat Club team was absent, the U. B. C. team moved into second place in the Class A standing of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub series behind Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, the leader. Union Boat Club won from Harvard University, 3 to 2.

The other match played in Class A over the week-end resulted in a victory for Newon Centre over Tennis and Racquets Club, 3 to 2.

Harvard Club leads the way in Class B, while in Class C Lincoln's Inn Society and Harvard Club are tied for the leadership. Harvard Club holds the fort in Class D, the new league started this season.

GILMORE TO COACH B. U.

Boston University announces that its new baseball coach will be Joseph Gilmore, former star baseball player, coach and manager. Fifteen games have been scheduled: April 5—Harvard at Boston; 12—Brown at Providence; 16—Springfield at Springfield; 17—Yale at New Haven; 19—Tufts at Nickerson Field; 23—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; 25—Bates at Nickerson Field; 29—Rhode Island State College at Kingston. May 1—Colby at Nickerson Field; 3—Boston College at Chestnut Hill; 7—Tufts at Medford; 9—New Hampshire at Nickerson Field; 14—Williams at Williamstown; 17—Springfield at Nickerson Field; 19—Boston College at Nickerson Field.

HIGHLAND SETS SWIMMING MARK

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur Highland of the Carl Schurz High School, Chicago, established a new national interscholastic record in the 100-yard freestyle swim Sunday, covering the distance in 54.2s. The old mark was held by A. H. Schwartz '29, former captain of Northwestern University team, who made it in 55s. in 1926. Highland set his record during the University of Chicago's local interscholastic meet in Bartlett gymnasium pool.

DARTMOUTH FAVORS PLAN

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth College will join Princeton University, Yale University and Columbia University in playing league baseball games without a coach on the bench, it was announced by Charles M. Tesreau, Dartmouth baseball coach. The ruling followed the receipt during the week of an invitation from Princeton to turn the control of league games over to the undergraduate players.

GIST JOINS I. A. C. TRACK TEAM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Virgil J. Gist, former basketball captain and star half miler at University of Chicago, has joined the track and field team of the Illinois Athletic Club, according to J. W. Behr, athletic director of the I. A. C., Gist may compete at the Millrose A. A. Games in New York, as well as at the indoor meets here this winter.

C. B. HOYT TO COACH MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Announcement of the appointment of Charles B. Hoyt at University of Michigan's track coach, succeeding S. J. Farrell, was made here Saturday night, following a meeting of the board of athletic control. Hoyt has been freshman track coach and trainer of the track teams at Michigan for the past six years.

FRANK DIEDRICH '31 ELECTED

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Frank Diedrich '31 of Woodbury, N. J., halfback on the Pennsylvania State College football team, was elected next season's captain at a meeting of the 1929 lettermen Sunday afternoon.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Columbia 27, Penn 3.
Princeton 29, Duke 3.
Yale 24, M. I. T. 8.
Washington and Lee 20, West Point 10.
Lehigh 18, Syracuse 12.
Indiana 15, Nebraska 11.

WISCONSIN SEXTET TRIUMPHS AGAIN

Badgers Score Second Win Over Minnesota in Hockey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin took the lead in the "Big Nine" hockey campaign here Saturday with a second successive victory over University of Minnesota. The score was 4 to 3. It was one of the most closely contested games in the history of the sport at Wisconsin and a rally in the second period after the visitors had taken a lead of two points was all that saved the Badgers from defeat.

E. B. Hollingsworth '31, who with W. L. Tilton '31 showed the most brilliant form for the Maroon and Old Gold, scored the first goal after 14 minutes of play. H. W. Siegel '31 tied the score shortly afterward with a short drive from scrimmage close to the net.

Hollingsworth again gave Minnesota the lead with a short drive and soon after the start of the second period the margin was increased by another goal on a long shot by H. G. Bartholdi '31. Here the Badgers rallied and in a burst of speed tied the score at the end of the period with two goals from scrimmage in front of the net, one by W. H. Metcalfe '31, and the other by co-Capt. D. W. Meiklejohn '30, who shared scoring honors with Hollingsworth with two goals each.

The last period was hard fought in a driving snowstorm and penalties were frequent. Meiklejohn scored the winning goal for Wisconsin when he rushed almost the length of the rink to drive the puck into the net with a fast shot. The summary:

WISCONSIN		MINNESOTA
Krueger, Bach, lw	rw	Byerly, Ryman
Meiklejohn, c.c.	c	Bartholdi, Conway, Gould
Seigel, Swiderski, rw	lw	Fenton
Thomsen, Swiderski, ld	rd	Peterson, Hollingsworth
Metcalfe, rd	ld	Tilton
Frisch, g	g	Christie

Score—University of Wisconsin 4, University of Minnesota 3. Goals—Meiklejohn 2, Siegel, Metcalf, for Wisconsin; Hollingsworth 2, Bartholdi, for Minnesota. Assists—Gould, Bartholdi and Byerly for Minnesota. Referee—Fred Robertson, Chicago, and C. A. Carlson, Milwaukee. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Springfield Halts Providence Reds

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	12	2	7	66	59	26
New Haven	9	4	8	53	53	22
Boston	10	4	9	73	70	24
Philadelphia	8	1	8	58	53	17
Springfield	7	1	11	36	51	15

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 1, New Haven 1, overtime.
Springfield 3, Providence 1.

RESULT SUNDAY

New Haven 2, Providence 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles turned back the league-leading Providence Reds, 2 to 1, in an exciting and closely contested game at the Arena here Sunday night before a large crowd. The Eagles were not favored to win, but fought valiantly and played a fine game to finally win. The winners took the lead in the first period and held it throughout, scoring their second goal before the Reds saved themselves from a shutout by scoring in the last minute of the game.

Chouinard, on a pass from Whyte, scored the first goal of the game after 12 minutes of play in the first period. The second period, though the play was fast every minute of the time, produced no scoring. In the third session each team scored once: New Haven on Whyte's goal, which resulted from Speyer's pass, and Providence on Cormier's goal on a pass from Chapman. Forbes, the New Haven goalie, again turned in a clever exhibition and was largely responsible for his team's victory. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Chouinard, Shay, lw	rw	Gagnon, Cormier
Hughes, Boucher, c	c	Chapman, Gaudreault
Whyte, Dye, rw	lw	Hart, Harrington
Himes, ld	rd	Desmarais, Lesieur
Speyer, rd	ld	McVicar
Forbes, g	g	Murray

Score—New Haven 2, Providence 1. Goals—Chouinard, Whyte for New Haven; Cormier for Providence. Assists—Whyte, Speyer for New Haven; Chapman for Providence. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD—Springfield's Indians halted the winning streak of the league's leading Providence Reds at the West Side Arena here Saturday night, the local team playing a fine brand of hockey to defeat the Rhode Islanders by a 3-to-1 score. It marked the first setback the Providence team had received since the night of Dec. 8 and the first loss the Reds had received under the management of Sprague Cleghorn. Previously to Saturday the Reds had won nine and tied two of their last 11 games.

Coach Carroll's Indians forced the attack in the first period and went into the lead when Quenneville scored on a pass from McGowan. The rivals scored a goal each in the second period, Heller for the Indians and Chapman for the Reds. In the final Carrigan gave Springfield its third and last goal. A crowd of 4300 saw the contest, which was featured by some excellent goaltending on the part of Lamontagne of the home team. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PROVIDENCE
Quenneville, Dillon, Maracle, Wilson, lw	rw	Gagnon, Cormier
Vail, Carrigan, Maracle, c	c	Chapman, Gaudreault, L. Murray
Seibert, Heller, Filkin, rw	lw	Hart, Harrington
Callighen, Siebert, ld	rd	McVicar, Lesieur
McGowan, rd	ld	Desmarais, Lesieur
Lamontagne, g	g	M. Murray

Score — Springfield 3, Providence 1. Goals—Quenneville, Heller and Carrigan for Springfield; Chapman for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The value of a goaltender was never better proven than Saturday night when Forbes, New Haven goalie, withstood a barrage of shot throughout 70 minutes of hockey and only missed one shot to give his team a 1-to-1 tie with the Boston Tigers at the Boston Garden in a Canadian-American Hockey League.

The visitors failed to display much in the way of attack and due to lack of sufficient substitution were forced to play mostly defensive hockey. The locals were in on Forbes time and again but lacked finish around the net on numerous occasions and the others were taken care of by the goalie. Both goals came in the first period, a long shot by Mackey, and Hughes on a rebound. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Loucks, Heyd, lw	rw	Whyte, Dye
Waite, Mills, Burke, c	c	Hughes, Boucher
Boyd, Burke, Manning, rw	lw	Chouinard, Shay
Mackey, Regan, ld	rd	Himes, Shay
Oatman, Contant, rd	ld	Speyer
Reaume, g	g	Forbes

Score—Boston 1, New Haven 1. Goals—Mackey, for Boston. Hughes, for New Haven. Assists—Shay for New Haven. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Batting Crown of American League Won by L. A. Fonseca

Veteran Cleveland First Baseman Carries Off Honors With Mark of .369—Simmons Places Second—Detroit Is Leader Among Clubs

Lewis A. Fonseca, first baseman of the Cleveland Club, has brought the American League batting championship to the Indians for the first time in 13 years, according to official averages released today, his mark of .369, established while taking part in 148 games, which were only four less than his club played during the entire season, was four points better than Albert H. Simmons of the Athletics, who placed second with a .365 percentage.

The last batting title that Cleveland won was back in 1916, when the veteran T. E. Speaker, then playing the outfield for Manager Lee A. Fohl, finished the season 15 points better than the next man with a mark of .386.

Fonseca stepped into the major leagues in 1921, when Cincinnati purchased him from the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League. He played outfield for the Reds until 1924, when his batting became so poor that John C. Hendricks, then Cincinnati manager, sold him to the Philadelphia Nationals, who thought they could use him to advantage. He covered second base for Arthur Fletcher's seventh place club during 1925 and despite the fact that he batted .319, was sent to Newark the following year. His fine record with the International League Club that season, caught the eye of John McCallister, then manager of Cleveland, who purchased him for a sum said to be around $50,000. He has been with the Indians ever since and unles some club can offer present manager R. T. Peckinpaugh an enormous sum of cash, it is not likely he will leave.

Gehringer Proved Star

Although Fonseca carried off the individual batting honors, Charles L. Gehringer of the Detroit Tigers proved the greatest all-round player. His astonishing record follows: Batted eleventh among the regulars for .339; scored the most runs, 131; stole the most bases, 27; led in three base hits, 19; tied Dale Alexander, his team mate, for most hits, 215; tied with another team mate, Roy C. Johnson, and also Henry E. Manush of St. Louis, by hitting 45 doubles; and drove in 106 runs despite the fact that he occ

BOSTON BRUINS' WINNING STREAK FINALLY ENDED

Americans Stop Bruins at Fourteen Straight—Chicago in Second Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	0	3	88	54	38
Chicago	10	3	8	61	53	23
N. Y. Rangers	10	2	10	75	70	22
Detroit	9	2	10	65	67	20
Pittsburgh	4	1	16	58	85	9
Canadian Division						
Montreal	12	1	8	77	60	25
Canadiens	9	4	9	67	65	22
Toronto	9	2	10	62	72	20
Ottawa	8	4	9	65	64	20
N.Y.Americans	7	1	14	54	82	15

RESULTS SATURDAY

Americans 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Ottawa 2, Canadiens 1 (overtime).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Americans 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 2.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans broke the winning streak of the Boston Bruins when the latter tried to extend it to 15 in the National Hockey League, at Madison Square Garden Sunday night, defeating them by a score of 3 to 2. Sheppard took passes for two goals from close in, while Worters, Brydge and Holmes, all playing fine defensively, stopped the attacks. Only one goal, a fortunate long shot by MacKay, enlivened the opening session, as the American defense held, and the locals did most of the attacking.

But though Thompson held them in the first session the locals broke loose in the second and first, Boyd scored on a pass from Holmes after Clapper had been sent off the ice, and later Sheppard scored twice from close in, on passes from McVeigh and Himes. Weiland added one for Boston in a scramble on Clapper's pass. The final period went scoreless, with Boston unable to break through the defense of the locals. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		BOSTON
Sheppard, Massecar, lw		
	rw, Oliver, Clapper, Hutton	
Himes, Holmes, Burmister, c		
	c, Barry, Weiland, Carson	
McVeigh, Boyd, Burmister, Patterson, rw		
	lw, Galbraith, Gainor, MacKay, Owen	
Brydge, Conacher, Simpson, ld..rd, Shore		
Simpson, Reise, rd....ld, Hitchman, Owen		
Worters, g.....g, Thompson		

Score—New York Americans 3, Boston 2. Goals—Sheppard 2, Boyd for Americans; MacKay, Weiland for Boston. Assists—Holmes, McVeigh, Himes for Americans; Clapper for Boston; Referees—G. J. Mallinson and C. J. Denneny. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Second place in the National Hockey League race was captured by the Chicago Black Hawks from the New York Rangers at the Chicago Stadium here Sunday night when the Hawks defeated the Rangers, 2 to 1. Some 12,000 spectators turned out to see a closely contested battle in which all the scoring came in the third period.

Gottselig scored unassisted for Chicago after nearly five minutes of play in the third. After a similar period of time, Boucher scored for the Rangers, unassisted. Then the game wore on to a finish. With less than a minute to play, Dutkowski, Chicago defense man, skated in and beat Roach with a well-timed shot. The play was rough during the first two periods, so the officials gave the boys a lecture in mid-ice before the final started. The crowd objected strongly to the tactics of Johnson, Ranger defense man, who skated the Hawks into the boards without drawing penalties. The summary:

CHICAGO		N. Y. RANGERS
Gottselig, Arbour, Adams, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy	
Somers, Ripley, T. Cook, c		
	c, Boucher, Murdoch	
Couture, March, Ingram, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Heximer	
Abel, Wentworth, ld...rd, Taylor, Foster		
Dutkowski, Graham, rd		
	ld, Johnson, Bourgeault	
Gardiner, g.....g, Roach		

Score—Chicago 2, New York Rangers 1. Goals—Gottselig and Dutkowski for Chicago; Boucher for New York. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and H. L. Batstone, Kingston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Pittsburgh Pirates lost a 3-to-2 game to Detroit Cougars here Sunday night before a small crowd of National Hockey League fans and the loyal customers were treated to only a mediocre exhibition of the winter pastime. The Cougars scored twice within a 23-second interval in the early minutes of the first period and were never headed thereafter.

McCabe and Noble were the Detroit goal getters. White gave Pittsburgh its first goal late in the first period. There was no scoring in a listless second period that was featured only by a couple of narrow escapes for the Pittsburgh nets. Early in the third Hay established the Cougars with a two-goal lead when he drifted through the Pittsburgh team in a pretty stick-handling attack to beat Miller from close in. Just before the close Briden scored for Pittsburgh on a pass from Darragh. The summary:

DETROIT		PITTSBURGH
Goodfellow, Lewis, lw		
	rw, Darragh, White, Barton	
Hay, Connors, Bellefeuille, c		
	c, Milks, Briden, Manners	
Aurie, Cooper, McCabe, rw		
	lw, Lourey, Jarvis	
Noble, Rockburn, rd		
	ld, McKinnon, Fraser	
Hicks, Hughes, ld.....rd, Spring, Smith		
Beveridge, g.....g, Miller		

Score—Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 2. Goals—McCabe, Noble, Hay, for Detroit; White, Briden, for Pittsburgh. Assists—Aurie, Connors, McCabe for Detroit; McKinnon for Pittsburgh. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and Jean Sauve. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadiens, who were setting the pace a couple of weeks ago in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League, lost their fourth successive game here on Saturday night when they were defeated by the Ottawa Senators, 2 to 1, in overtime. The victory was the visitors' second in their last 12 games, and put them in a tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs for third place, two points behind the Canadiens. The game was a close struggle all along with both defenses proving able to handle the greater number of attacks.

Canadiens scored in the first period when Leduc rushed and passed to Wasnie, who feinted Connell out of position to score. The visitors evened the score in the second period, two minutes from the end, when the Kilrea brothers worked a passing play, Walter making full use of Hector's pass. There was no score in the third period, and only two minutes remained in the overtime when Finnigan and Lamb rushed with the latter scoring. Both goals had narrow escapes in the overtime. Clancy was the best for Ottawa with Cox, Touhey and Gagne checking the locals closely all the way. Mantha, Leduc and Morenz were the pick of the losers. The summary:

OTTAWA		CANADIENS
H. Kilrea, W. Kilrea, Gagne, lw		
	rw, Wasnie, Larochelle	
Lamb, Cox, c.c, Morenz, Lepine, Mondou		
Finnigan, Touhey, rw		
	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Carson	
Smith, Shields, ld..rd, Leduc, McCaffrey		
Clancy, rd.....ld, S. Mantha		
Connell, g.....g, Hainsworth		

Score—Ottawa 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—W. Kilrea and Lamb for Ottawa; Wasnie for Canadiens. Assists—H. Kilrea and Finnigan for Ottawa; Leduc for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewliston, Toronto, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The star spangled Americans of New York handed a 3-to-1 defeat to Fredrickson's Pittsburgh Pirates in a fast National Hockey League soiree before a near-capacity throng at Duquesne Garden here Saturday night. It was the first home set-back of the Buccaneers in more than a month and to those sturdy defense heroes of the Gotham—Simpson, Conacher, Reise, and Brydge—must go vast credit for holding off an energetic group of Pittsburgh forwards, who found the travelling extremely rough in the American's area throughout the evening. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		PITTSBURGH
Burmister, McVeigh, lw		
	rw, Briden, White, Lowrey	
Himes, Holmes, c.....c, Drury, Milks		
Massecar, Sheppard, Patterson, rw		
	lw, Manners, Jarvis, Darragh	
Brydge, Conacher, ld		
	rd, McKinnon, Fraser	
Reise, Simpson, rd.....ld, Spring, Smith		
Worters, g.....g, Miller		

Score—New York Americans 3, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—McVeigh 2, Himes for Americans; McKinnon for Pittsburgh. Assists—Sheppard 2, for Americans; Milks for Pittsburgh. Officials—D. A. Ritchie and Jean Sauve. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Buffalo Now Leads in International

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	2	4	46	28	28
Cleveland	10	7	2	59	38	27
Windsor	11	4	6	69	45	26
Detroit	11	4	4	59	39	26
London	10	2	9	65	54	22
Hamilton	5	3	11	49	66	13
Niagara Falls	3	1	15	37	61	7
Toronto	3	1	15	34	97	7

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 3, Windsor 1.
Cleveland 10, Toronto 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont.—By defeating the Windsor Bulldogs, last year's champions, and with whom they were tied, along with Detroit, for first place in the International Hockey League race, the Buffalo Bisons went into the lead on Saturday night, the score being 3 to 1. The losers scored in the first period, but Buffalo tied in the second, and then scored twice in the third to win. The summary:

BUFFALO		WINDSOR
Godin, Roth, lw.....rw, Carson, Gregg		
Huard, Roach, c....c, Hinsperger, Kuntz		
Voss, McIntyre, Bogardis, rw		
	lw, Emms, F. Brown	
Murray, Cain, ld...rd, S. Brown, Moore		
Lederman, rd.....ld, Arbour, Bellemer		
Taugher, g.....g, Cox		

Score—Buffalo 3, Windsor 1. Goals—Huard, Godin, McIntyre for Buffalo; Bellemer for Windsor. Assists—Voss 2, Huard and Roth for Buffalo; Arbour for Windsor. Referees—G. F. Elliott and H. Quesnelle, Niagara Falls. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11—Cleveland established one of the season's high-scoring marks in an International Hockey League game here Saturday night by overwhelming the Toronto Millionaires, 10 to 3. Six of the Cleveland goals were scored in the last period. By winning the Indians took second in the standing. The summary:

CLEVELAND		TORONTO
Clark, Brophy, Williams, lw		
	rw, Laroche, Smith	
Gray, McGuire, c.....c, Meeking, Lever		
Doraty, Dunning, rw		
	lw, Proudlock, McCalmon, Field	
McFarlane, ld.....rd, Berlet		
Frew, Young, rd..ld, McBride, R. Moore		
A. Moore, g.....g, Fisher		

Score—Cleveland 10, Toronto 3. Goals—McGuire 2, Brophy 2, Gray 2, Dunning, Frew, Doraty, McFarlane for Cleveland; Meeking, Proudlock, Smith for Toronto. Assists—Doraty 3, Williams, McFarlane, Dunning for Cleveland. Referee—I. Masters. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Artiplex Hortensus Grown in Nevada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—Artiplex hortensus has invaded Nevada where, according to Mrs. Mary Buol, assistant director of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, it is especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions. In Europe it is called French spinach, mountain spinach or butter leaves.

Mrs. Buol, always on the lookout for new vegetables, discovered the plant growing on a ranch near Reno; unable to identify it she appealed to J. Mischon, University of Nevada gardner, who recognized it. It bears all during the growing season, attaining a height of five or six feet. A row 25 feet long will supply a large family with all the green leaf vegetables needed.

Seed houses list artiplex hortensus as an ornamental plant but, Mrs. Buol says, it probably will be widely used in Nevada as a food. From seed saved from this year's crop it is Mrs. Buol's plan to plant one test plot of ground in each of the State's 17 counties.

SAN FRANCISCO PARTY RETURNS FROM CRUISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Loaded down with souvenirs brought from foreign lands they had visited, members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce arrived here after a three months' tour of the Orient.

Charles C. Moore, chairman of the tour party, said on arrival in San Francisco, "The good will carried by word and handclasp, kindly eye and smile, was reciprocated cordially everywhere. That the cruise has advanced the prime essential of world peace and laid the foundation of international trade by furthering understanding there is no doubt."

Over 300 members made the good will cruise, which covered approximately 23,000 miles.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, HAS HUGE AIR MARKER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—What is said to be the largest aeronautical sign on the Pacific coast recently was painted here on a factory roof.

The sign, of orange color, is 256 feet in length. Each letter of the word "Oakland" is 37 feet high, and the arrows pointing the directions are 100 feet long. On a clear day fliers are able to see the sign many miles away.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 46, Penn 16.
West Point 41, Lehigh 21.
New York 50, Wesleyan 27.
Rutgers 36, Columbia 26.
Dartmouth 34, Brown 23.
Williams 53, Bowdoin 24.
Amherst 50, Union 12.

Corinthians Score on Last Kick of Game to Tie Millwall

Eight Matches Are Drawn in Third Round Proper for Football Association Challenge Cup and Will Be Replayed—Few League Games

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Few more dramatic finishes can have occurred in the whole history of soccer football than that on the Crystal Palace grounds Saturday, when, with the last kick of the match, the Corinthians—sole representatives of amateurism in the third round proper in this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup—equaled Millwall's score of two goals and so "lived to fight another day."

Altogether, eight matches were drawn and will be replayed this week. It was a deplorable afternoon Saturday for football, and when the great climax came to the Corinthians' game snow was falling and the players were scarcely recognizable in the gloom. Then it was that somebody pounced on the ball from the throw-in and slipped it across to A. G. Doggart, who pushed a beautifully judged "through pass" to center forward, C. T. Ashton. The youngest of a famous sporting brotherhood, three Cambridge triple blues, swung his powerful left leg, and like a flash the ball was whistling into the net. This was a performance in true Corinthian tradition.

During the match the amateurs were twice in arrears and were a goal behind at half time, yet as the less Spartan of 45,000 spectators began to make for the exits the Corinthians braced themselves grandly and "pulled the game out of the fire." Their first goal was scored by R. W. V. Robins, cricket test match player, and the only member of the Corinthians eleven who has not represented his country at soccer.

Number of Surprises

Cup ties are considered synonymous with surprise results and Saturday's third-orund contests provided a number of shocks for "fans" such as the overthrow of the present cup holders, Bolton Wanderers by Birmingham and Hull City's success, which involved Plymouth Argyle's first defeat of the season at home and Wrexham's totally unexpected win over the renowned "cup fighters," West Bromwich Albion, and York City's staggering performance in drawing with Newcastle United, and Swindon Town's and Cardiff City's brilliant wins over Manchester United and Liverpool, respectively, on the grounds of those famous clubs.

If practicable to indicate the "favorite" at this early stage of the tournament the choice would fall upon either Aston Villa, best known soccer club in the world, or Sheffield Wednesday, a splendidly balanced side, at present in top place in the standing of the first division of the English League. Aston Villa made easy work of Reading, scoring 5 goals against 1, and Wednesday got through against Burnley more comfortably than the score 1 goal to 0 would indicate.

London had 10 professional clubs interested in the round and nine of them enjoyed the fortune of playing in the metropolis. The only one that had to travel from the home county was Crystal Palace, which in the past has been known to pull off some spectacular unexpected victories It is still fresh in memory how Palace routed Newcastle United and Everton when those teams were a mighty power in the land, but today past glories were overshadowed by Palaces' compiete collapse against Leeds United Saturday. The game produced nine goals, highest aggregate of the day, and eight of them belong to Leeds.

Arsenal Wins

The Arsenal, a London side, which has been nicknamed "Bank of England" since it launched whole-heartedly upon a policy of obtaining star players apparently regardless of expense, dropped some of those very stars for Saturday's game against its neighbor, Chelsea, and had the refreshing experience of winning 2 goals to 0. Tottenham Hotspur, the only London professional club that has ever won the cup, drew with Manchester City, Clapton Orient beat the Bristol Rovers, and the remaining five metropolitan teams, Millwall Athletic, Charlton Athletic, Queen's Park Rangers, Fulham and West Ham United all retained their place in the competition.

West Ham, indeed, advanced into the fourth round after scoring 4 goals to 0 against Notts County, while Millwall shared honors with Corinthians, and the other three teams concerned in draws, Charlton and Rangers meeting each other and Fulham opposing Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic.

Taken altogether it was a pretty good day for the big battalions. Twelve first division teams were victorious, and five are concerned in eight drawn games that have been played. Seven second division clubs came through and four from the third. So 23 clubs altogether find themselves in round four already, and the remaining nine will be the eight who will come through the replays and the winner of the tie between Doncaster and Stoke, aoandoned on account of snow Saturday after 75 minutes of play with Stoke leading 3 to 2.

Swindon's Amazing Victory

Nine past winners of the cup emerged successful and eight were eliminated. In no fewer than eight games, first and second division clubs were in opposition and the only instance in which representatives of the lower section triumphed was where Cardiff City beat Liverpool by the odd goal in three. In matches between the first division and the southern section of the third division the only junior triumph to record is Swindon's amazing win against Manchester United.

The limelight focused on cup ties and events in the leagues can pass without much comment. The program in the first and second divisions of the English League was suspended altogether and a handful of games played in the northern and southern sections of the third division had no material effect upon the standings. Across the border Aberdeen was victorious over Airdrieonians by 6 goals to 0, and have equaled the points total of Glasgow Rangers, leader of the Scottish League, first division, but as the Rangers have played three matches fewer than the runnerup, the position of the top team is a very strong one. For a similar reason, Celtic's place, seventh on the list, is better than it looks, since Celtics have played three games fewer than Aberdeen and two fewer than Motherwell, Partick Thistle, Kilmarnock, or St. Mirren, which follow Rangers and Aberdeen in the order named. All the same, it appears that Celtic is too far back to make a serious bid for the championship. It is 12 points behind the Rangers and has only 15 more games in which to catch up.

Combine Harvesters Shipped to Russia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—A shipment of 100 carloads of combine harvesters left this port recently for Soviet Russia, to be used in development of large-scale farming. It was the first of three consignments for Russia. Within a month, a second steamship will embark from Oakland with an equal number of harvesters, and early in the spring a third vessel is scheduled to follow.

Forty-three Americans, 11 of whom already have left for Russia, and 32 of whom are still in training in machinery and tractor factories in the United States, will aid the Russians in familiarizing themselves with the American-made machinery.

The staff, in charge of E. J. Stirniman of the University of California agricultural engineering division, will be stationed on a 110,000-acre experimental farm, where, until spring seeding of grain begins, the Americans will be occupied in instruction work. Later, operation will be entrusted to the Russian students.

1929 Prosperous Year for Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—With a favorable trade balance of $93,008,000, a budget surplus of $4,662,000 and practically no unemployment, the last year has been very prosperous for Chile, official statistics revealed Jan. 10.

Exportations during the last year were $239,052,000, while importations totaled $146,044,000. Public wealth amounted to $850 per inhabitant, or $3,500,000,000. Public debts totaled $416,166,000, of which $377,365,000 was represented by external obligations and $38,801,000 internal. The fiscal income was $154,260,000, with expenditures of $149,598,000, leaving a surplus of $4,662,000.

Nitrate production was 3,163,703 tons, copper bars 277,414 tons and iron 1,601,040 tons, while 1,230,440 tons of coal and 770,387 tons of wheat were produced. Total wine production was 4,000,000 hectoliters.

FILM CORPORATION USES OWN CENSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Believing that censorship, like charity, should begin at home, the newly organized Premier Pictures Corporation has appointed its own censor to eliminate any possible objectionable features from its productions.

The company is the first comedy-film concern to employ its own censor. It is hoped by this action to elevate the standard of lighter screen entertainment and to eliminate the costs of filming scenes which might be deemed objectionable.

COTTON SEED CRUSHINGS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cotton seed crushed during the five months period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, was announced by the census bureau as 2,911,711 tons, compared with 2,969,144 tons during the same period a year ago, and cotton seed on hand at mills Dec. 31 was 1,106,566 tons, compared with 1,33,733 a year ago.

Bridge Now Toll-Free to Metaline Falls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The Metaline Falls bridge over the Clark fork of the Columbia River at the town of Metaline Falls in Pend Oreille County will be operated toll-free in future, Samuel J. Humes, state director of highways, says.

The bridge has been privately owned and operated since its construction in 1930. It has just been purchased from the Union Bridge Company at a cost of $90,788 to the State. The contract for the construction of the bridge set its cost at $98,000. The bridge is the cantilever type with a channel span of 360 feet and a total length of 656 feet.

The bridge was purchased by the State after four months of negotiations. It is the policy of the state highway department to eliminate toll bridges as rapidly as possible. In many instances private capital constructs the bridges which are purchased through legislative action within a few years. This bridge is the only entrance into the town of Metaline Falls.

A year ago the interstate bridge over the Columbia between Vancouver and Portland was purchased by the states and opened toll-free.

Western Railroads Plan New Joint Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash. — With the coming of spring, the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific lines jointly will start construction of 64½ miles of railway into the Olympic Peninsula, popularly called "the last wilderness." About 1000 men will be employed in the work, which, it is estimated, will take three years and cost approximately $6,420,000.

The issuance of a permit recently removed the last obstacle to actual construction. Surveys of the line already have been completed. It will start at the Northern Pacific station of Aloha on the branch line west from Aberdeen and will end at the Hoh River, near the northwest corner of the peninsula. At the time of granting the permit for the line from Grays Harbor north, a permit was issued to the Port Angeles Western Railroad to build from its present terminus to Spruce, within five miles of the scheduled terminus of the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific project. The granting of a permit for the line north is hailed by business leaders of Grays Harbor cities as the beginning of a new era in the history of the Olympic Peninsula.

BOYCOTT ON LAREDO BY MEXICO STANDS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican National Railways published advertise ients Jan. 11 recommending to shippers that they consign goods to the United States by way of Ciudad Juarez, Piedras Negras or Matamoras, explaining that the railways are in a position to handle all shipments through those ports.

No mention is made of Nuevo Laredo, which is across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Tex., from which city the Mexican Government recently removed its consulate. The action followed differences with the district attorney of that city as to his attitude toward Mexicans.

FARMERS IN INDIANA FORM ELEVATOR GROUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The farmers co-operative movement in Indiana took another step forward with the formation of the Central States Elevator Corporation to acquire and operate elevator storage and equipment where county farm bureau co-operatives are not in position to do so.

Incorporation papers call for capital stock of $500,000 for this farmer-owned organization. It is planned to meet the requirements of the Indiana co-operative marketing law and the Capper-Volstead Act.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	1:00
Sales (in hundreds)			
2 Aero Sup B	9⅝	9½	9½
1 Allied Aviation ...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Allied Int I c pf ..	33	33	33
12 Allied Pow & Lt	38⅝	38⅜	38½
3 All P & Lt pf (3)	47⅞	47¾	47¾
1 All P & Lt la pf (5)	79	79	79
*1Am Chain	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Am CitPL B 10⅞	15⅝	10½	10⅝
2 Am C P 'A'(.30A)	24¼	24	24¼
15 Am Cont Oil F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 Am Cyan B (1.60)	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Am Dept Store	3½	3½	3½
1 Am Equities	17	17	17
2 Am&F Pow ...	70½	70	70½
25 Am Pub S pf	96	96	96
2 Am Gas&El	117	116	116
3 Am Invest B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 do war	5	5	5
†50 Am Laund Mch..	63	63	63
9 Am Super-Power.	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 do lpf	95	95	95
3 Am Yvette, n.....	6⅝	6½	6½
1 Anglo-Am vot cod	17	17	17
5 Arizona Globe ...	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 Arkansas Nat Gas	10¼	10	10
19 do A	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 Asso Dye&Print .	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Asso Ind Ind Ltd..	6¼	6¼	6¼
33 Asso G&El A.....	42¼	41¾	41¾
8 do deb rts.....	8⅛	8	8
1 Asso Rayon pf....	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Aviation Credit ..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
B			
1 Bahia Corp	3½	3½	3½
1 Bellanca Aircft vtc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Blaw Knox	32	32	32
1 Bliss E Vt	25	24	25
10 Blue Ridge	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
23 Blue Ridge cvt pf.	38⅞	38½	38⅝
1 Brazil Tr & Lt....	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 Burma Ltd	3½	3½	3½
C			
2 Cable R Tube vtc.	3⅝	3½	3½
5 Cable & Wire A..	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1 do B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 do pf	4½	4½	4½
24 CAM Co vtc.....	½	½	½
3 Can Marc Wireless	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Carib Syn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Carnegie Metals..	6½	6½	6½
3 Celanese Corp Am	34	34	34
5 Cent Pub Serv A.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
6 Cen States Elec..	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
1 Chain Stores Stock	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
101 Cities Service	30	29¾	29¾
3 do pf	88⅝	88½	88½
5 Colombian Synd ..	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Comwealth Pw pf	97	96⅝	96⅝
39 Comwith & So war	4	3⅞	3⅞
6 do pf	96	95½	95½
2 Community W W..	13	13	13
1 Comstock Tunnel..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cons Cop Min	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3 Cons G&E Balt..	100½	100½	100½
7 Cons Laundries ..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Cord Corp	12½	12⅜	12⅜
10 Cortes Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Cresson Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Crocker & Wheeler	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Crowley Milner ..	30	30	30
1 Crown Cent Pet....	¼	¼	¼
7 Cusi Mex Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
D			
1 Darby Pet	8⅜	8⅜	82⅜
2 eD Forest Radio .	4	3⅞	4
4 Detroit Aircraft ..	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
20 Dolores Esper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Dubilier Condenser	11¼	11¼	11¼
55 Durant Mot	5⅝	5	5⅝
E			
1 Eastern Util A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
†25 Educat Pict pf ..	13	13	13
7 Eisler Elec	17	16⅝	16⅝
30 El Bond&Share pf	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞
7 El Bond&Share pf	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4 Electric Share	17½	17½	17½
1 Empire Pow	42½	42½	42½
1 Empire Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
F			
7 Fansteel Prod.....	11½	11½	11½
1 Fiat rcts.....	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Florida P&L 7%pf	100	100	100
7 Fokker Aircraft ...	18⅜	18	18
2 Ford Mot Can A ..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
†25 Ford Mot Can B..	51	51	51
3 Ford Motor France	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Ford Motor Ltd ..	11¼	11	11
3 Fourth Natl Inv.	34⅜	34¼	34½
6 Fox Theater A....	5½	5½	5½
1 French Line.....	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
G			
2 Garlock Packing ..	21	20⅞	21
21 Gen Am Inv Co. .	11½	10⅞	11
4 Gen Bak	4	4	4
1 Gen Bak pfN	53½	53½	53½
1 Gen Elec Ltd reg.	11¼	11¼	11¼
11 Gen Gas&ElA	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
1 Gen Rlty&Util	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
14 Gen Thea Eq vtc.	34⅞	34½	34⅝
1 Gilbert Co pf	39	39	39
3 Globe Underwrit.	14	14	14
4 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
1 Golden Center M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14 Goldman Sachs ..	36⅞	36	36⅛
2 Graymur	33	33	33
2 Grief Bros	10	10	10
2 Groc Sto P vtc....	14	14	14
11 Ground Gripper ..	27	26	27
H			
1 Hap Candy St A..	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Haygart Corp	35½	35½	35½
1 Houdaille Her pfA	23½	23½	23½
11 Hud Bay M&S	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 HumbOil&R (2G)..	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3 Hydro El Ser (2) .	42⅜	40⅞	40⅞
I			
1 ImpOilCan n (½)..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
14 Ind Ter Illum	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
5 IndPln cf (10%F)	18	17⅞	18
2 Insull Util	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞
†50 InsullUt 2pf (6) .	87	87	87
1 Ins Co NA (2½g).	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
171 Intercon Petrol ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Int Pet (.62½)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2 Int Sup Pw (1A)'	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2 Interstate Eq	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
1 Irv Air Ch (1½) ..	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Ital Superpw A ...	10¼	10¼	10¼
J			
1 Johnson Mot	30	30	30
K			
6 Kirby Pet.....	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Kolster Brandes...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 Lackawanna Sec...	36½	36	36¼
L			
1 Lefcourt Realty pf..	30	30	30
2 Lehman Corp	78	77⅝	77⅝
3 Loew's deb rts....	13	12⅜	12⅜
3 Lone Star G new	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
†20 Long Is Lt pf...109		109	109
30 Louisiana L & E..	4	3½	3½
M			
6 Magdalena Synd...	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Mangel Stores ...	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 Marine Midland ..	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
4 Marland Mex.....	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Mavic Botling Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Mesabi Iron.....	2	2	2
2 Metro Ch Stores..	28	27⅝	28
2 Mid Royalty cvt pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 Mid West Util n..	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
3 Mo Kan Pipe Line	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
6 Mountain Prod....	9	8½	9
N			
2 National Amer Co	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
2 Natl Fuel & G (1)	26	26	26
2 National Inv	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 Nchl Corp (1.30) ..	18

The Listener Speaks

THERE is always a fascination about such Oriental characters as those played for years by Mr. Walker Whiteside. This may be partly due to an environment which is filled with elements of interesting mystery to the Occidentals and partly to the poise and unruffled force with which the characters themselves are associated. Novelists, playwrights, and motion-picture scenarists have all made the most of their opportunities in these directions already.

It has fallen to the lot of Miss Yolande Langworthy, a Canadian dramatist, producer and actor of international experience, to transfer this atmosphere and this type of rôle to the microphone. This she has done for the Columbia System for some months now with increasing success in the "Arabesque" program at 10:30 on Sunday evenings.

Miss Langworthy hit upon the idea of adapting the plan of the "Thousand and One Nights" so as to provide a setting for the weekly presentation of individual playlets. For this purpose she devised a "serial story" of a troupe of British players who have been captured by a somewhat mysterious Anglicized desert prince, and who are compelled by him to offer a new play each night. Thus each of these radiocasts develops first of all a desert atmosphere by carrying this continued story a step further, and then gets down to the business of presenting an ordinary Anglo-Saxon play.

Preceding an interestingly romantic and slightly mysterious sketch entitled "Dream Haven" last Sunday, the leader of the company, Miss Langworthy, seemingly concluded the series. It is really interesting to find out just how she will prevent her story from coming to an end.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 14

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Benjamin Franklin" (CBS transcontinental). Several episodes in his life, in connection with "Thrift Week," in "This Week in History" series. 6.

Indian Legend; Band Concert (Carborundum—CBS). Quaint Iroquois story on the formation of the famous Horseshoe Falls of Niagara. 7.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). A "sticking plaster" relative spurred on by a hastily written Christmas card. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich's Rhythm Kings (CBS transcontinental). 5.

Earl Oxford, baritone; Mediterraneans, Hugo Mariani, director (WJZ Chain). Symphonic arrangements. 9:30.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Picture, show music, "Poet and Peasant," vocal humor, medley of old hits, and ending, "Fast and Furious." 10.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Koestner, director (Williams—WJZ Chain). Show and picture by soloist and orchestra. 10.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra (CBS transcontinental). A "Chinese copy," voice and rhythm, of Rudy Vallee. Mr. Osbourne may have been at it earlier, but Mr. Vallee certainly got all the publicity. Mr. Osbourne is coming into his own steadily. 11.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). 11:30.

Phil Spitalny's Music; Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 and 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vandeville Artists (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Special medley of Spanish ballads by Leo Reisman and his orchestra. 10:30.

Theodore Webb, baritone; Elsie Baker, contralto; Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain). Ballads, principally, in the "Golden Gems" period. 10:30.

Vocal Ensemble

"Songs of the Seasons" (WEAF Chain). Ballads of Cadman, Sinding, Nevin, Hahn, Godard and Bond, suggestive of summer, by group consisting of Robert Simmons, tenor soloist, women's octet and instrumental quintet. 8.

Orchestral

American Orchestral Society (WEAF Chain). Excellent orchestra of student players who have yet to make their "début," so to speak, in symphony. 2.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A happy air seems to pervade this dinner music concert. 6.

Savannah Liners' Orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (Ocean Steamship —WJZ, WBZ). Program taking one Floridaward, as do the boats of the company. 6:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). All-request program. 11.

Characteristic Music

Donald Pirnie, baritone; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The skirl of bagpipes playing "The Campbells Are Coming" should leave no doubt where the program is headed. Then there are four Scottish ballads in two groups, by the soloist, "Blue Bells of Scotland," Mendelssohn's "Scoteh Symphony," MacDowell's "Scotch Poem" and "The Pipes of Gordon's Men," by the orchestra, to close. 8:30.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS transcontinental). Mme. Valentinova, contralto; Villagers' Male Quartet; Peter Billo's Balalaika Orchestra. 10:30.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman's Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WJZ, WBAL, WRC, WPTF, WREN, CKGW). 7:30.

Popular Vocal

Landt Trio; Howard White, pianist (WJZ Chain). Four selections in 15 minutes. 7:15.

Educational

"The School of the Air" (WTAM). A course of lectures similar to those being given on the radio from Rutgers and Union College in Schenectady, presented by WTAM in co-operation with Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O. Topic, "The Cowboy Ballads," on Jan. 14. Every Tuesday and Thursday evening. 6:45.

Talks

"What Has Been Happening in Congress"; "This Business of Being a Congressman" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). First message by Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; second message by Ruth Bryan Owen, first woman member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. "Voters' Service" program. 6:45.

"Personal Responsibility in Safety" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Miss Ida M. Tarbell, author, editor and journalist, in "Universal Safety Series." 7:15.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. George A. Schmidt, New York City.
George A. Schmidt, New York City.
Mildred Schmidt, New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNES, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

FIRST-CLASS service to 4 or 5 people; owner driving 7-passenger sedan to Miami; $50 each. BERT MORSE, 67 Kenny Ave., Merrick, L. I., N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6035

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED — MEN

YOUNG MAN NEEDED—Order and shipping department manufacturing company, must be alert and ambitious; good opportunity for advancement; high school graduate preferred. Write full particulars to HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Maid for general housework. MRS. A. FELDMAN, 154 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 0212-W.

YOUNG women, in well-established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York, to train to efficiently care for those needing attention. B-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG women for general clerical work, filing, and typing; please state experience and education and give references. K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Centrally located apartments to rent, 2 and 3-room, bath and kitchenette; neat, light, water, Frigidaire, $42.50 to $55.00 per month; newly decorated throughout; everything neat and clean; ready for immediate occupancy; references required. 184 Williams Street near Monroe Avenue.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES
wants large return load of household goods from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York State or en route, about February 1st. Also loads to and from any part of U. S. 184 Harvard Street, Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING — 250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

READERS

GERMAN lady offers services reading in German or English by the hour. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths; luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 3500

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Comfortable room and board if desired; very conveniently located near Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. Phone 8-2979.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 Riverside Drive—Room single or double, $10 or $12 weekly; private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Apt. 32. Phone Riverside 8149.

N. Y. C., 35 East 30th—Sunny room with bath, single or double; elevator apartment; reasonable. Bogardus 4881 (Welwood).

N. Y. C., 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, comfortable room, two adults, $12; also single, $8; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, Jackson Heights—Large, pleasant room with private family; home privileges. Havemeyer 6656.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Comfortable, furnished room in a home with married couple; man, Christian Scientist preferred; Highland Park location. Monroe 3259.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 8 years' casualty experience, employed, desires change; executive or legal position. C-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience New York and throughout country, seeks connection, New York. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUPERINTENDENT of gentleman's country estate desires position owing to closing and offering for sale of present property; experienced in complete management of various departments including handling of all funds with necessary bookkeeping; married, no children; American citizen; excellent references. RODERICK W. ROSS, Box 387, Haverford (near Philadelphia), Pa. Phone ARDMORE 3672.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, refined woman, splendid cook and manager; understands training children; would travel. K-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, 12 years' experience, engineering, investment banking, trustworthy, desires position; downtown preferred. (Miss) MATILDA A. BURGESS, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

TEA ROOM HOSTESS or manager; desired by woman of refinement and ability to meet people well; also capable of management; good references. X-86, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Australians to Build American Car Bodies

ADELAIDE, S. Aus. (AP)—A large American motor car company has placed contracts for building bodies in Australia to the value of £1,010,750 during the next 12 months.

Ninety per cent of the work will be done in South Australia and will involve wages of about £260,000.

Local Classified

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ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

TO LET — FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 24th St. (Lexington Ave. near Gramercy Park). George Washington Hotel Studio Apartments—Tastefully furnished 3-room suites consisting of living room with studio windows, bedroom, housekeeping kitchen, bath; $55 weekly and upward including linen and complete hotel service from adjoining and connected George Washington Hotel. All hotel facilities available to tenants. Inquire 144 East 24th St. Gramercy 1920.

N. Y. C.—Sublet furnished, beautiful 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, piano, radio; excellent location; very reasonable. Call Longacre 3694 afternoons for appointment.

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central District—Cheerful room, fireplace; also housekeeping suite. Ashland 8486.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman desires another young woman to share attractive apartment near Meridian Park; space available for furniture. Tel. Columbia 1822-J evenings, Sundays.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store
BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE

The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.
J. S. FULCHER PHONE 9186 I. E. BANE

F. & B. Service Station
Corner 25th Street and Parrish Avenue
Expert Washing, Greasing, Polishing and Simonizing
ROAD SERVICE CALL US

Epes Stationery Co.
OFFICE and SOCIAL STATIONERY
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2332

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-08 Jefferson Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3063 WASHINGTON AVE.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
The J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

The Malvern Shop
Our New Location
108 W. Freemason Street

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goldlex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
701 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.
Plum Pudding (Hard Sauce)
Fruit Cake—Mince Pie
Lady Baltimore Cake
Beaten Biscuits
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE

If when buying Bakery Products you would always specify Michael's, you would always get the best.
Settle this question now by telephoning 506 or 507 and ordering our truck to give you regular daily service.
Walter C. Michael & Son
NELSON and CHURCH, S. E.

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

"Dedicated to Better Homes"
REID & CUTSHALL FURNITURE
209-11 Campbell Avenue, West
Opposite Municipal Building

Roanoke's Leading Department Store
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
"Our Word Is Our Bond"

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

STANLEY'S
A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

For Good Clothing
W. H. MELET CO.
118-120 THIRD STREET

Princess Hair Shoppe
Specialists in All Lines of BEAUTY CULTURE

HUNTINGTON

AUBURN—CORD
OUTSTANDING VALUES SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
AUBURN SALES CO.
710 FOURTH AVENUE

The Deardorff Sisler Company
A friendly place to shop.
A satisfactory place to buy.

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK and TRUST COMPANY

OLDEST LARGEST
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest Gift Store

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Now Showing
New Fall Wearing Apparel for Men
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Wright on the Corner

WILLYS-KNIGHT and WHIPPET CARS
You are cordially invited to look us over.
BRUCE PERRY MOTOR CO.
642 4TH AVENUE

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

S. Conway Beach
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

WHEELING

HEATH
Gowns, Wraps, Hats
31 TWELFTH STREET

WHITEHALL Inc.
Furniture, Interior Decorations
35 TWELFTH STREET

HOMESTEAD INN
HOME COOKING
OPEN ON SUNDAY
15th and Eoff Sts., Wheeling

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Attractive Bachelor Service Flats; well furnished, from 6 gns. weekly; unfurnished from £250 inclusive; Gardens rear. 4 Queen St., Mayfair.

HOUSES FOR SALE

STAFFORDSHIRE—Attractive labour saving house, 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, lavatory, usual offices, all under cover; garage; electric lighting, and heating plugs throughout. Apply "LYNDALE," Richmond Road, Wolverhampton.

HOUSES TO LET

CORNWALL—Furnished cottage to let, facing sea; warm, sheltered; 12/6 weekly; no modern conveniences; stamp. MRS. MILLS, Polperro.

MOTOR TUITION

THOROUGH PRACTICAL MECHANISM TAUGHT—Long driving lessons; town and country; expert advice on selection to intending purchasers. P. G. GOLDIE, 13 Queensboro' Terrace, London, W. 2. Tel. 6726 Park.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1, close to Baker Street Stations —A quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

LONDON—Guest House, Earls Court; guests received in lady's house; full or partial board; gas fire. Write K-1900, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, or telephone Frobisher 0413.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, young girl's maid, preferably Swiss or French and Christian Scientist. K-2500, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

LONDON—Wanted, young girl's maid preferably Swiss or French and Christian Scientist. K-2500, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Wanted, thoroughly experienced cook, 3 in kitchen. K-2500, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Wanted, thoroughly experienced cook, 3 in kitchen. K-2500, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT at present in practice in London, requires post, either professional (with a view to partnership) or commercial. K-1655, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORK required in London by lady; travelled & domesticated; some office experience, selling & showroom work (Mannequin); able drive car. K-2495, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG LADY, age 25, desires position as companion to lady; would do secretarial work; willing to travel. K-2498, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LONDON—Wanted in February, good home with other children for girl of 13, in or near London; Christian Scientists preferred. K-1052, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

GENTLEFOLK—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; food and service optional. Jueen's Gate, London. Kelvin 8848. Box K-1362, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed or divan sitting-rooms, large balcony room, kitchen; gas fires with ring; partial board if desired; quiet house near Christian Science church. Park 7635. EVANS AND LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting room, close Notting Hill; electric light, gas fire & ring, slot meter, bath; Christian Scientist preferred; no attendance; 1 guinea week. K-2499, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished bedsitting room, close Notting Hill; electric light, gas fire & ring, slot meter, bath; Christian Scientist preferred; no attendance; 1 guinea week. K-2499, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished, 2 rooms, suit business lady; quiet house, no attendance; central. H., 14 Blomfield St., Paddington, W. 2.

ROOMS WANTED

KENSINGTON HIGH ST. DISTRICT—Lady would like to hear of pleasant, business-like room for purposes of study, etc., 2 hours daily. K-1148, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Nr. Baker St. & Regents Park —Furnished 1st floor, self-contained service flat; large double bedroom, studio & bathroom en suite; gas & electric heat; slot meters; would suit 2 people. K-2493, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHERS

EDITH E. CLEMENTS, L.R.A.M. (Eloc.) Registered Teacher
VERSE & CHORAL SPEAKING
DRAMATIC ART
5 Nottingham Terrace, London, N. W. 1. *(Welbeck 1649)*
Learn to block your felt hats at The Wigmore Hall Studios
32 Wigmore Street, London, W. 1
Three Guineas a course of 12 lessons. Apply MISS SANDER.

SINGING, ELOCUTION, French; also English Lessons to Foreigners. AMY FISHER, 113 Gloucester Road, London, W. 7.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING
FULL SECRETARIAL TRAINING—Individual teaching. Positions found. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

VOICE CULTURE
Mme. Eleanor Cleaver Simon for 10 years a pupil with Enrico Delle Sedie of Paris, seeks a few additional earnest Pupils for SINGING —Lyric or Dramatic training. All Lessons are private. Auditions by appointment without charge.
47 Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8. Primrose Hill 3939.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Paddington 7330 (4 lines)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

ALLSOP & CO.
Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers & Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
(Regent 3722)

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS
from and into French and German. R. GERCKE, 30a The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING Mrs. Bartholomew
DUPLICATING 113a Westbourne Grove, London Park 7986

VISITING TAILORS

LET ME MAKE YOUR WINTER COAT! Send postcard & I will call. MR. ELLENS, experienced Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor, 20 Sharsted St., London S. E. 17.

WANTED

LADY with good business capabilities would like to meet a lady cake-maker willing to go into partnership in a small Restaurant & Tea Rooms and able to supply small capital; she herself would be willing to undertake cooking of Luncheons & share duties. K-1890, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LEYTONSTONE

Winter Sale Now On at
BEARMANS
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS FURNISHERS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 Church Lane
Specialist in Hosiery, Gloves Underwear and Frocks
Telephone: Wanstead 0373

LONDON

Herbert Entwisle
TAILOR

BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Telephone
Mayfair 3137
12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

S. NEDWED
Specialist in Classical Tailor-mades
22 Sloane St., S. W. 1
London Phone: SLO: 4101
Special offer during January Sale of tailor-made suits, and wrap coats, at 8 Gns. from stock. Tweeds and a large selection of gentlemen's suitings, made to order at 10 Gns. during this period only.

Get

ANTIQUES & VALUATIONS
of
A. WOODHOUSE
56, CAREY ST. W.C.2
TEL. HOLBORN 2578

Shetland Industries
Specialists in Real Shetland hand-knitted 3-piece Suits, Jumpers, Cardigans and Children's wear—beautifully hand embroidered in contrasting colours and unique designs. Shetland and Scotch Tweeds always on view—sold by the yard, or individually tailored to special requirements.
Shetland Industries, 92 George Street
Baker Street, London, W. 1.

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waves
ERTLE & SPARKS
57 Brompton Rd., S. W. 1. Ken. 2763

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
"Morley House," Regent Street, W. 1.
Phone Langham 1428-9
or Chingford 329

A. HENNING
61 George St, Portman Sq. Mayfair 6562
Antiques
Also Modern China & Glass Usefull Presents

FRENCH DRESSMAKER & MILLINER
makes up Ladies' Own Materials.
Moderate Charges.
MLLE. COLLO
7 Leonard Place (Near High St.)
Kensington. Phone Kelvin 9106

Have your furs renovated and remodelled at
PERRY'S
16 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET
Regent St., W. 1
The firm with 40 years reputation for reliable work at moderate charges.

MARY HOPKINS
Artistic Millinery
12 Hanover Street, London, W. 1

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Kens. 1179
Established 70 Years

THE SLOANE BOOK SHOP
"The Joys of Forgetting" by Odell Shepard ("O. S.")
Tel. Victoria 3587
Books Bound
2 Symons St.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English novelist, best known for her "Heir of Redclyffe." Miss Yonge is held up sometimes to the public gaze as an admirable presentment of the mid-Victorian gentlewoman. Born in Hampshire, she grew up and went to school in her native village and there passed her entire life. So careful was she in her devotion to the orthodox precepts of the Established Church that she actually looked askance at the higher education of the working class, lest that enlightenment should prove demoralizing and unsettling to their religious beliefs.

Yet, in spite of the fact that she moved in a society where no true lady ever exerted herself beyond the scope of the pianoforte or the embroidery frame, much less dreamed of earning her own living, Miss Yonge published as many as 160 books and for years edited the magazine in which much of her own work first appeared. Perhaps she quieted her own conscience by turning over her income to some charitable institution; for example, the royalties from "The Daisy Chain" went to swell the coffers of a mission in New Zealand, while the profits from "The Heir of Redclyffe" purchased a schooner which was presented to a Melanesian missionary. Miss Yonge wrote books of many sorts: historical romance and other adult fiction; "Catherine of Aragon and the Sources of the English Reformation"; a life of Hannah More and one of the Prince Consort, and numerous children's books. "The Heir of Redclyffe," her first book, was also her greatest success. Describing as it does the home life of an English country family, it met with a hearty welcome. Even Rossetti and Morris praised it. It was precisely the sort of book that people wanted to read, because it dealt with people and circumstances which they knew intimately and wanted to believe in. Today people still read Miss Yonge's books, less for themselves than for the purpose of acquiring an appreciation of the place which they hold in the English literature of the century.

A Word a Day

Immutable

Whatever is immutable is not capable or susceptible of change; it is unalterable, invariable. It endures "as is" throughout all time.

We get our word from the Latin *immutabilis*, "not to be changed," compounded of *im*, the negative prefix, and *mutare*, "to change."

"Changeless" is a common synonym for "immutable," but the words differ in this: the former applies to that which does not change; the latter to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

Im-mu'-ta-ble is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *till*, *u* as in *use*, *a* as in *sofa*, *ble* as *b'l*.

"That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation." (Heb. 6: 18.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Who was Ina Coolbrith?—*The Home Forum*	20
In what ways is a budget of benefit to the family?—*Modern Family Series*	20
How many generations make a piper?—*Editorial*	20
Why must women get a higher concept of the business world?—*Editorial*	20
What do you know of the Port of London Day Nursery?—*The Children's Page*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Capper's Weekly: A banquet, we believe, is a showy sort of meal where the speaker eats a lot of food he doesn't want and then proceeds to talk about something he doesn't understand to a crowd of people who don't care to hear him.

Detroit News: Man adapts himself quickly to new conditions, and we have no doubt when the air highways are thoroughly established there will be billboards on captive balloons.

Passing Show: A large provincial bank is now allowing the public to inspect its premises. It has been expressly declared, however, that no one will be allowed to take notes.

Dayton News: The livery stable business might still be thriving if some smart person had conceived the idea of trading in the old horse on a new one.

Judge: If all the cars in the country were parked end to end the chances are some driver away up front couldn't get his started.

A Quotation for Today

THE men who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than criticize.—ELIZABETH HARRISON

Odds and Ends

The Legion

The largest organization of war veterans in history is the American Legion. It numbers 800,000 members who served the United States during the World War.

No Women

Rules of the London Stock Exchange bar women from becoming members.

RUBBER SOLES FOR HORSES
In the effort to reduce noise in the early hours, milk companies in New York City are reported to be experimenting with rubber shoes for their delivery horses.

Snow to Water

The United States Weather Bureau includes snow in determining the amount of precipitation during the year, reducing it to its equivalent in rainfall. Ten inches of snow under ordinary circumstances will make about one inch of water.

First Parachute Drop

A man named Garnurin is said to have made the first parachute descent from a balloon as far back as 1801 in England. He landed in No. 3h Audley Street, London.

Few Trolleys in Vermont

Automobiles and buses have supplanted trolley transportation in Vermont. There is said to be no important line of operating trolley track in the State.

Snow and Salt

By mixing equal parts of snow and salt the temperature of zero is produced on a Fahrenheit thermometer.

The Children's Corner

The Little Puzzlers' Club

The Heart Puzzle

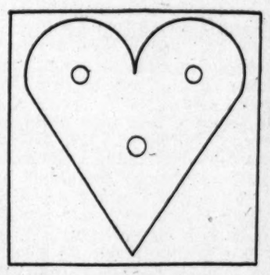
"DO YOU know, I can hardly wait each week until Tuesday comes around," said Jack as the boys left the school yard. "I've had so much fun with every one of the puzzles we've made so far that I'm keen to know what the next one will be like."

"Same here," said Ted. "And you'll like the puzzle I am going to show the members of the Little Puzzlers' Club this afternoon. I made one during the week, so that the other boys might all copy it, and I've had loads of fun with it."

By this time every member of the club had gathered at Ted's house, and had whispered the secret password.

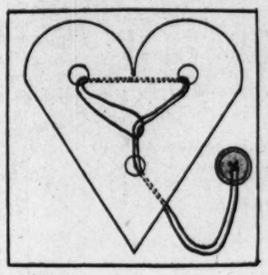
"What kind of puzzle is it this time?" asked Harry, as he took from his pocket the piece of cardboard, string and the button, which Ted at the last meeting had asked each boy to bring.

"It is called the Heart Puzzle," replied Ted. "I have the pattern here to go by, and you can either trace around it, or draw a heart of your own design on the cardboard, and then punch three holes, about ¼ inch in diameter, in about the same position that I have made them on this pattern."



One or two of the boys used the pattern to go by, but the others decided to make their own design, and were soon at work. After they had drawn the design on the cardboard, they cut it out and punched the holes.

"Now comes the most difficult part of making the puzzle. The string must be correctly threaded through the three holes in the heart," said Ted. "I think if you will cut a piece of string about 28 inches long and double it, then study the completed puzzle I have here, you will thread the string through easily enough."



Each boy cut the string, and by carefully following the threading of Ted's puzzle, they soon had it completed.

"Now tie a button or washer to the ends and then try to remove the string from the heart without cutting it or untying the button. You will find that is not quite so easy."

It was a very quiet group of boys that worked hard to see which would be the first to solve this new puzzle. It was soon nearly time for adjournment, and as none of them had yet solved it, Ted explained how it should be done.

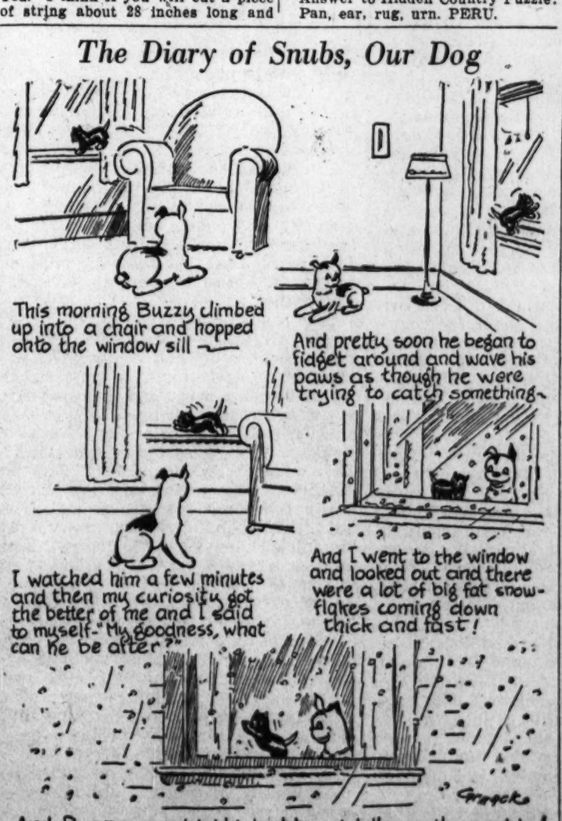
"First hold the heart facing you, like this. (See second cut above). Then slacken the string by drawing it through the center hole until the button is close to the hole. Loosen the string through the other holes so that you can pass the loop at the other end of the string down through the center hole, and pass the loop over the button. Then pull it back through the center hole and you will see that it is easily pulled back through the other two holes and the string separated from the heart."

Each of the boys followed these directions, and while one or two had to go back again and try over, they all finally succeeded in separating the string from the heart. Here again was another fine puzzle to add to their collection and to afford many hours of fun. The meeting adjourned until another week.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Pan, ear, rug, urn. PERU.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning Buzzy climbed up into a chair and hopped onto the window sill
And pretty soon he began to fidget around and wave his paws as though he were trying to catch something
I watched him a few minutes and then my curiosity got the better of me and I said to myself "My goodness, what can he be after?"
And I went to the window and looked out and there were a lot of big fat snowflakes coming down thick and fast!
And Buzzy was doing his best to catch them as they went by!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Understanding

(Milwaukee Sentinel)

Milwaukee, Wis.

MOST folks are just about the same the world around, whatever speech they use and whatever creed they profess; and love and kindness speak a language common to all peoples.

Recently there has been a pretty example of this. In a store window in Atlantic City where the Veterans of Foreign Wars were displaying their relics of the World War, there was a marker from the grave of a German officer. Below his name and rank was an Iron Cross, showing that the soldier had been decorated for valor.

Many saw that relic with the others and thought no more about it. But the commander of the Atlantic City Post, who was able to honor valor even in a former enemy, had a kindlier thought. He would trace that German hero's record and see if the marker could not be returned to his family, that it might cherish it.

Through the German Red Cross he found that the officer's family lives in the little German town of Lauban, in Silesia. So he sent the marker on with a letter telling how the Atlantic City Post had got hold of it.

And the other day he received an acknowledgment from an official of the German Red Cross with this word: "The entire town of Lanban has become convinced that you cannot believe the pictures of America and Americans painted in the German newspapers. No warlike and greedy people would be capable of such a touching act, and, needless to say, everyone in Lauban has a new and truer understanding of America."

It is such incidents as this that do more for understanding and good will among nations, and therefore for peace, than all the mighty leagues and ponderous treaties that statesmen and politicians can devise.

Saying It With Stamps

(Christian Herald)

Florence, Kan.

CHRISTMAS came to Florence, Kan., in a $1000 money order for stamps. Shamus O'Brien, the town's postmaster, faced the holidays gloomily. Business had been bad. Unless the last weeks of the year recorded an $800 increase, the post office would fall in grade, salaries would be reduced. Florence citizens would be obliged to call for their mail which is now delivered.

The local paper told the story of the town's plight, and, in Chicago, successful Ben Minturn, a Florence "boy," read it and forthwith forwarded to Shamus O'Brien the money order that put the post office over the top and prevented salary reductions.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Inquirer (at local ironmonger's): "I'm going to a fancy dress party this evening as 'Father Time'—I wonder if you could let me hire a scythe?"

Obliging Tradesman: "I 'aven't a scythe in the shop, sir, but for a small deposit you could use this soiled lawn mower."

Hard to Get Rid of Type

A shambling old Negro went down the street leading a big dog with a "For Sale" sign on its collar. A little girl spied the dog and wanted it. She teased so hard that her mother finally asked its price.

"Two dollahs!" said the Negro, an expectant grin on his face.

"Two dollars!" exclaimed the lady. "Why, the dog isn't worth that much. I'll give you 50 cents."

The Negro drew himself up indignantly. "Lady," he said, "Ah couldn't think of it. Why, de fellow Ah got dis dog from gave me a dollah to take him!"—*Pathfinder.*

Cause Enough

The little man had just finished dining and was about to leave the restaurant when he noticed the orchestra ready to start playing again. At the same moment a man came up to him and said:

"Sir, remove that hat at once!"

"Why?" asked the little man. "They're not playing the National Anthem."

"Of course not," roared the other, "but it's my hat!"—*Pearson's*

Untempered Winds of Wall Street

Mary had a little lamb,
A regular go-getter,
But it wandered into Wall Street
And now it needs a sweater!
—*Forbes Magazine.*

Their Chief Problem

"Is this train ever on time?" exclaimed the passenger.

"Oh," replied the conductor, "we never worry about that. We're satisfied if it's always on the track."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Prayer and Peace

THE delegates who are now gathering for the Five-Power Naval Conference are invested with a truly sacred trust. They go to London not merely to draft a political treaty as between governments, but to translate into the living of nations the spiritual and peace-loving aspirations of the great majority of peoples. These delegates are charged not only with the authority of their governments; they bear a mandate from the people whom they represent—a mandate which should inspire them to give tangible application to those high ideals which have already found expression in the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The world's desire for peace and for reliance upon those policies which will insure peace was never so articulate as today. It is particularly fitting that the Free Churches of Great Britain and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America should on the eve of this momentous meeting unite the English-speaking world in a day of prayer. "The success of the Conference," the Archbishop of Canterbury rightly says, "closely concerns the advancement of the kingdom of God on earth. It claims, and we are confident it will receive, the earnest and united prayers of all Christian people that by the blessings of God its deliberations may be brought to a successful issue."

Such unity of purpose surely represents an intelligent, earnest, and deep desire for peace and for right decisions in behalf of peace; it will not go unrewarded. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who established The Christian Science Monitor, has stated in the chapter entitled "Prayer" in "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," ". . . the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void."

The forthcoming naval conference has before it an unexampled opportunity to put into practice the profound desire for peace which so pervades the world. Constructive agreement at the conference table will bespeak the constructive desire of the peoples at home.

Sanctions—Bad Boy of Diplomacy

"SANCTIONS" has become one of the most ubiquitous and unpleasant words in the diplomatic vocabulary. Continually statesmen are asked to believe that there cannot be good faith among nations without fear of punishment. Yet in the normal and vital relations of individuals, threats certainly do not constitute the motive force of actions. Only in a mistaken conception of diplomacy does the word find a recurrent place.

The subject again arises in connection with the Young reparations plan. The obvious consequence of commercializing Germany's debt is that Germany should be treated as an ordinary commercial debtor. France owes money to Great Britain, but there is never the slightest thought of applying sanctions if France cannot or will not pay. Britain owes money to the United States, but there is no threat of coercion in the event of default. It is taken for granted that these countries will for the sake of their reputation and their financial credit, if for no other motive, endeavor to pay punctually and regularly. Surely, it would be better to make the same assumption in respect to Germany.

The United States in its separate agreement with Germany has taken this sensible view. It did not ask what would happen if Germany failed to fulfill its promises. It does not propose to send an army to occupy German soil. It does not even think of such contingencies, but supposes that the signatures will be valid. Unfortunately, at The Hague it was remembered that the Versailles Treaty gives the right of reoccupying the Rhineland by way of sanctions, and thereupon there were grave discussions as to whether the Young plan leaves these treaty provisions unimpaired.

It was in the interest neither of Germany nor the Allies to emit doubts about the regularity of payments. Germany should not inquire what will happen if it defaults. The Allies should not admit the possibility of Germany's default. In any case, the Young plan contains no sanctions, nor should it, except such as are implied in all contracts.

While it remains in force Germany will be treated in the same manner as other debtors. Provision is made for involuntary and comparatively unimportant lapses, and that is all. But, on the other hand, if the Young plan is violated, deliberately and maliciously, it can presumably be denounced. Then there would be a reversion to the Versailles Treaty with its machinery of sanctions which, however, it would be difficult to apply.

The World Court is clearly qualified to determine whether there is intentional default, and in that improbable event it will be for the creditors to consult with each other on the steps to be taken. This solution is fair enough, and can hardly provoke dissatisfaction in any country. It was unnecessary and inopportune to raise the issue at this moment and make it appear that default is more or less expected or can only be prevented by the threat of sanctions.

Sanctions might well be erased from the diplomatic dictionary. It has been the worst word in the Versailles Treaty, and even in the organization of world peace it was used far too freely. Human relations cannot be all that they should be if there perpetually hangs over them like the sword of Damocles the threat of sanctions. Between nations there should be good faith, not force; free consent, not coercion.

Await the Official Report

THE statement issued by Mr. Wickersham, chairman of the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, last Saturday does not justify the extraordinary prominence which has been given to it in the newspapers of America. It is in no sense a report of the commission, but merely an individual statement of technical work, undertaken or accomplished, made by the chairman of the commission in response to persistent and unjustified pressure exerted by politicians deeply interested in one side or the other of the prohibition controversy. It is an unfortunate thing that partisanship and fanaticism should have been thus exerted to force the hand of the commission and to compel partial reports before that body has been able to complete its work with due judicial deliberation.

Attacks on the commission for delay have been utterly baseless. It is to be borne in mind that the members of this commission are, without exception, persons of high standing in the community, engaged in private business of an engrossing character. They are serving upon this commission without compensation. They could not have been expected to devote all their time to its deliberations. That six months after the creation of the commission there should arise political and journalistic clamor for a report is discreditable only to those who raised the outcry.

In the meantime citizens will do well to remember that the statement of Saturday is not to be treated as an official report of the commission, however it may be construed by partisan newspapers. The work undertaken by that body is of the utmost importance to good order and improved social conditions in the United States. The patriotic citizen, hoping to see these ends attained, will not allow himself to be lured into an attitude either of friendliness or antagonism to the commission's conclusions until those conclusions shall have been reached and officially reported.

Transportation's 'Full Speed Ahead'

AN ENCOURAGING indication of the nation-wide response to President Hoover's request for "full speed ahead" in industry is seen in the orders being placed by railroads and shipping companies for additions and improvements. In this coming year, rail purchases and betterments will cost more than $1,050,000,000, according to the Railway Age's estimate, while shipbuilding, excluding naval vessels now contracted for, points to total expenditures of more than $100,000,000, the greater part of which will be spent in 1930.

With the exception of the public utilities, there probably are no other industries which add to their physical plants in such a lavish manner each year. Improvements to manufacturing buildings, labor-saving implements for agricultural use, materials for highway construction, and other similar group expenditures run into the hundreds of millions, but the majority of such projects are spread out among more individual operations than is the case in the rail and maritime orders.

The rail program for 1930 will exceed by almost 25 per cent that of 1929, it is indicated. Such an expansion, of course, reaches back into the car-building, locomotive-building and electrical industries, and through these into the steel, lumber and other accessory fields. Shipbuilding similarly is far-reaching in its economic effect, for a new ship, inside its steel hull, requires more interior equipment than all but the largest hotels, so that there are, perhaps, more crafts directly or indirectly concerned with the building of vessels than with any other type of construction work.

These reports are indicative of the transportation companies' adherence to the President's request, of their confidence in the future and of their ability to finance these extensive programs.

Are Women "Job-Slaves"?

WITH women workers in the United States numbering eight and a half million, why do so few women rise to positions of economic and administrative importance in the business world? This is the question discussed by Doris E. Fleischman, public relations counsel, in the first of a series of articles on "Women in Business," in the current Ladies' Home Journal. "Job-slaves," Miss Fleischman calls the majority of women, adding that in thousands they go from job-seeker to job-holder, ending their careers without wealth, honors or a sense of satisfaction to compensate for their years of toil. And why?

Is it fundamentally their attitude toward the work? Granting adjustments which must be made because of their comparative newness to the field, do women need to get a higher concept of the business world and their place in it? Miss Fleischman says emphatically, Yes. "Women must educate men to accept them as economic equals," Miss Fleischman points out. "But first they must fortify themselves." They must learn to approach their work as if it were a life career, "with the same earnestness and drive as the men"; they must cast aside their mid-Victorian feminism, admit that the highest womanliness implies strength (not masculinity), and see to it that they bring with them into the business world the training which fits them to forge ahead. Economic courage is wanted.

Also, they must actually expect to forge ahead. The "initiative" glowingly claimed by the job-seeking stenographer often shows itself only in interpreting her employer's point of view. Her "judgment" proves to be merely her tact in dealing with him. She holds to her safe but subordinate place, while the young men around her, thinking of themselves in higher terms, pass her by. Exceptions are many, of course; but the very exceptions—intelligent women of training and ability—are in a sense held down by this host of "job-slaves." As women everywhere learn to think of themselves as potential business heads, rather than clerical workers, and to prepare themselves accordingly, men will gradually learn to consider them economic equals, and any prejudice which women now feel they have to meet will doubtless melt away.

The opinion that women are necessarily temporary workers because of marriage is disproved by statistics. According to the 1920 census, millions work after they are married. Furthermore, in the United States one out of every five workers is a woman, and the ratio is likely to increase. Women are now found in all but thirty-five of 572 occupations.

But because of the swift economic and social changes that have enabled women to emerge from realms of immaturity and dilettanteism, they still need to work "better," quoting Miss Fleischman, "than the men around them in order to secure the same recognition that the men around them get." If they can do this, and if they will learn to show high enough respect for the business world and for their own place in it, they will have economic courage to rise above any static "job-slavery."

To the Versatile Cheese

CHEESE has been a staple article in the food of nations for many centuries, but it is not often that it comes into especial prominence in the public prints. As a rule, cheese is not a topic for orations, nor a bone of contention between nations. Although cheese has occupied a rather humble position in the realm of foods, it long ago joined with bread in providing one of the most economical and satisfactory one-course dinners the world has ever known.

It was only recently that cheese came out of obscurity, due to the strenuous efforts of the members of a British official board to ascertain the position it occupied in the shops and markets of the city of London. They found out a lot about cheese, perhaps the most important fact being that Cheddar has become "the staple cheese of the great mass of the London population." They found, furthermore, that Cheshire and Wensleydale and Gloucester do not have the circulation that their aristocratic qualities would seem to demand. Of Stilton they learned that it had become the regular cheese of the Christmas season.

The original cheese was a simple affair, but the family tree has grown through the years, until there are now so many branches that it is difficult to keep track of them. Besides those mentioned, some well-known ones are Swiss, Roquefort, Kachkaval, Gruyère, Parmesan, Limburger, Brie, Neufchâtel, Cottage, Club and Camembert, not to mention that old counterfeit, Headcheese.

And to what a vast and strange variety of uses has cheese been put! It has entered into straws, into biscuit and tartlets, has become the important element of a soufflé, the chief figure in Welsh rabbit, an aid and abetter of macaroni, and last, but not least, the friend and companion of the ubiquitous doughnut.

The Humorists Notwithstanding

HOW long does it take to learn the bagpipes? As long as it takes to learn the violin or the piano, said the pipe major of the Canadian National Railways to the Governor of Massachusetts the other day. He might have gone further. Seven generations go to the making of a piper, and seven years "of his own learning" on top of that, according to Neil Munro, a Scottish author who deserves wider recognition than he has so far received.

Nor is this cause for surprise. Before the MacCrimmons College of Skye recognized a student's ability to play the pibroch alone he had to study at least six years, and then he usually spent further time on marches, strathspeys, reels and quicksteps outside of his regular course. No small instrument, despite its limited compass!

But once mastered, the bagpipes are capable of producing most inspiriting music—the humorists notwithstanding. Who that has heard them by the side of a loch, on a road through a glen, or from a distant hilltop can forget the strains as carried on the breeze? Did not such a memory cling to Mendelssohn and inspire his imitation of the pipes in the overture to "The Hebrides"? Only in their own natural surroundings are the bagpipes heard at their best. As well judge a bass viol on a mountain crest as the bagpipes in a small chamber.

Once an American professor developed the thesis that the music of the bagpipes, closely resembling the folk song in its simplicity, was nearer the natural scale on which birds sing than other instruments. He discerned a virtue that others had overlooked. No music harmonizes so agreeably with the song of the brook while it winds over pebble and rock. No music brings the Scot so easily to his feet or the merry gleam to his eye as that of the bagpipes. But the bagpipes must have their setting!

Editorial Notes

Great progress has been made in the survey by the United States of 200 of its largest rivers. Included among those already charted are the Boquet and the Tickfaw, and reports are due on the Ouachita, Yazoo, Marias, Gallatin and Musselshell. How is your geography?

Northern Ireland is considering protective measures for butter it exports by a system of government inspection of dairies and shipping depots, all butter exported to be shipped only under license. Perhaps Irish butter will take its place beside Irish lace and Irish linen.

Canada's increasing popularity among American tourists is evidenced in that about 4,000,000 persons visited Canada last year and spent approximately $300,000,000, according to a report by the Canadian Department of National Revenue.

An English beekeeper has won his contention that an apiarist is a farmer, but it hasn't been decided whether you grow honey or raise it.

An Evening Stroll in Honolulu

HONOLULU

THE memory of my first evening stroll about the flower-decked streets of Honolulu is a vivid one. The soft, warm air of the subtropical night seemed to caress me, like tender fingers upon the brow. I caught, now and then, the heavy, poignant breath of low-latitude blossoms and flowering trees, and heard sometimes, from unseen places, the lingering cadences of haunting Hawaiian melodies. I saw faces strange to me then, and noted curiously clad forms gliding silently in and out of dark doorways. I heard unfamiliar accents on every hand and the patter of light, sandaled footfalls, and I realized to the full my long-cherished anticipation of this mid-Pacific dreamland.

That was twenty years ago; my first departure, at a highly impressionable age, from temperate climes, and unvarying life, and familiar things. And though Hawaii has altered since then, the memory of that first visit, the recollection of the joy it brought, of the romance it discovered, and of the dreams it fulfilled, is sufficient to bring me back to Hawaii as often as ever I can achieve the return.

It is the reason I am here again tonight, strolling once more through the streets of Honolulu, not, perhaps, in the dream mood of twenty years ago—that is something that happens but once—yet finding not less of color, of variety, of piquant interest, of pleasant contacts among twoscore peoples. In some measure, romance is in the retrospect, yet in even greater measure it depends not upon environment, neither is it dissipated by change and the passing of years. Like happiness, it is largely a thing within ourselves; and in the mood unfailingly born of an evening stroll through the kaleidoscopic streets of Honolulu it is readily rediscovered.

* * *

Let us forth, then, on this lovely evening that is neither too warm nor yet too cool, for an hour or two on a journey of exploration, where never yet exploration failed of its rich reward. Somewhere in the distance there is music. It is in yonder park, one of many scattered about Honolulu, and is made by a band of Hawaiian players, the Royal Hawaiian Band of other days. To it listens with intent and silent interest a group of many peoples.

The branches of a great banyan tree arbor the band inclosure, and the perfume of flowers lingers in the air. Presently the brass and wood-wind players give way to a little knot of instrumentalists with ukuleles, and guitars manipulated in haunting melody with a steel stop. Some of the players sing, and the songs are those of the early days, the same as I soon note—which so captivated my youthful fancy two decades ago in this very park named for a queen of the old Hawaii.

The concert ends with a song that will long live, "Aloha Oe," that fine memorial to a queen who was a true queen and ever dear to the hearts of Hawaiians—Liliuokalani. "Ah," we sigh, not very originally, "those were the good old days!" And yet, now that I think of it, many an old kamaaina (a European of long residence in the islands) voiced to me that same lugubrious sentiment upon my first visit to Hawaii, twenty years ago.

Let us concern ourselves, then, with "the good new days," and get on with our stroll. Here in the business district of Honolulu, the only part not tree-fringed and flower-embroidered, are the evidences of the prosperity and development of the last decade. Buildings of marked architectural artistry have come into being almost, as one might say, overnight. They are modern buildings, indeed, yet not modern as the mainland understands the term. None exceeds four stories in height, except for the tower of the new City Hall and that of the Territorial Government offices, which have long outgrown the old palace of the monarchy. Their soft hues and appropriate design blend with the verdure and maintain the traditional atmosphere. As one stands apart to regard them by day or by night through the trees and the foliage, they seem to realize his vision of the city beautiful.

* * *

"Down-town" Honolulu is quiet now as we stroll along King Street and then through Fort and across Hotel to Beretania. Here activity commences again, for it is the borderland of the Oriental section. Cinemas and cafés, and even "all-night" lunch rooms are at hand. Around yonder corner is an auction room. Its strangely blended stock is no more varied than its patronage.

Most of the floor is occupied by a motorlaunch. Upon the bow stands temporarily a bust of Bismarck, ablaze with gilt. Two Japanese girls in native attire regard the stern features wonderingly. Chinese children, in garb many hued as the rainbow, gravely appraise some cheap jewelry. An elderly Hawaiian slumbers in a corner. The American auctioneer holds the attention of a handful of people with difficulty, as he attempts to dispose of a phonograph of early vintage. Presently he gives up in disgust; it is apparent that people are here to be entertained rather than to purchase.

Westward into the Chinese quarters we come upon quite another Honolulu, a Honolulu that suggests Hong Kong, even if not Canton. Reminders of Colombo, and Surabaya, and Singapore, lie in the scores of small shops, and cafés, and barbering places, and fruit stands. And there are more flowers than any of those places ever knew. Even the street displays of San Francisco are surpassed in the radiance and variety of these Oriental flower shops of Honolulu. The prices are as low as those of the oranges, and bananas, and avocados, and papayas, at the neighboring fruit stalls; for all things temperate and tropical grow in Hawaii, and the Oriental is satisfied with a living profit. Thus here is a vast market, with its suggestion of beauty and plenty. By day it has its adjuncts in the great municipal markets, with their island-raised meats, and vegetables, and their freshly caught fish brought in each morning in a hundred Japanese sampans.

* * *

Close at hand are the Filipino and Korean sections, and then the Japanese. Yonder is a Japanese cinema differing little from one in Kyoto or Nagasaki. Its electric sign, in native characters, flashes on and off with American regularity and precision. Its program combines American pictures with the purely Japanese, quite as its audience includes the new and old generations of the Japanese here in Hawaii. In and out pass the youth of Hawaiian birth, American citizens of Japanese extraction, with an occasional older Oriental, who regards not altogether approvingly the rapid yielding of Oriental manners and attire to those of the adopted country.

A long detour leads us through the Asiatic sections, past the station of the Oahu Railway which still functions around the island, across the little Aala stream which runs by the Oriental playground of the same name, through more Eastern streets with their Chinese and Japanese and Korean restaurants, their incredibly numerous barber shops attended by deft-fingered, daintily attired Japanese girls; their stores, with mingled Oriental and Occidental stocks, with their colorful and blended throngs of obviously contented people, and then back to the European Honolulu.

Here, opposite the Kawaiahao Church, that "Westminster of the Pacific," and close by the superb public library, is the Mission Building, memorial to the religious pioneers of a century ago. We are here in time to hear—and to see—part of an "international concert," most striking, perhaps, of all the manifestations of internationalism and interracialism we have encountered on this fascinating evening stroll in Honolulu.

* * *

In the rich costumes and the characteristic dances of a dozen races this is a spectacle for the eye quite as much as for the ear, and a delight to both. Toward the close it is supplemented by the superb piano playing of a Russian artist; and the most significant thing of all, perhaps, is the reception, more enthusiastic than that accorded any other number, which he wins from this audience of largely Oriental character. Yet he has played only Russian music, Glazounoff, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, music to appeal to the ear having an innate comprehension of the better things. And somehow these people have understood. A little Filipino girl beside me says, in clearly enunciated English, "How wonderfully he plays!" I ask, "Is not that better than jazz?" Her quick reply comes, "Oh, so much!"

And so, if you spend one of your evenings in Hawaii in a leisurely stroll through Honolulu's colorful streets, getting in close touch with a little of the blend of life that is here, you will understand something of what this international experiment means, and of what it is achieving. That is a great deal; I think a very, very great deal. It is achieving amity, how important no one can tell. And it is, as the little incident I have related goes far to declare, achieving, also, what is almost as important, education of the right sort.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

DID Dickens invent the English Christmas, or was he only the faithful recorder of the customs that were common in England before the era of the automobile and the airplane? Whatever the answer to this rather puzzling question, which invariably crops up before the festive season in some London paper or other, there can be little doubt that Dickens occupies a position of unchallenged authority on the smallest details of Christmas observances, and that he is consulted every time an attempt is made to revive the glories of the traditional Christmas Day repast. In London, the Pickwick Papers and the Christmas Carol must have been anxiously scanned by hotel proprietors, for this year a special effort was made by the Come-to-Britain movement to induce a large number of Americans, mostly from the American colony in Paris, which as a rule favors London for its Christmas, to come over to England. For all the inevitable changes in the social customs of modern England, the essentials of the Christmas season still remain, and the turkey, the mince pies, and the Christmas pudding, those inviolable bulwarks of the English Christmas, have withstood the upheavals of more recent years and, indeed, are likely to endure.

* * *

Savoy Hill, the London headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which, as the largest entertainer in the country, valiantly bore its share of providing Christmas revelers with seasonable pleasures, has recently undergone a change in the interior decorations of its radiocasting studios that cannot fail to attract the attention of wireless corporations abroad. Hitherto the wishes of the public seem to have been the chief preoccupations of those who are responsible for the English wireless programs. Radiocast entertainers were expected to address their invisible audience in surroundings that were indeed soundproof, but had little else to commend them. It was soon discovered, however, that the professional wireless artist began to react unsympathetically to the gray interiors of the BBC studios and that his work suffered accordingly. New studios were therefore devised in time for Christmas, with color schemes of scarlet, bright yellow and blue, apparently in the expectation that thereby the entertainers who enter them will be braced up.

* * *

Every year about 40,000 inventions are sent into the Patent Office in London. Hundreds of parcels containing, perhaps, stupendous discoveries, lie awaiting the scrutiny of the examination staff. Women send in the most ingenious gadgets and labor-saving devices, and housewives are plentifully catered for. The great majority of the inventions are never seen again after they have once entered the Patent Office, but dreams of huge fortunes cannot be banished by the hopeful legion who hold steadfastly before them such examples as the man who invented the movable collar stud and is stated to have drawn royalties of £5000 a year for a long time.

* * *

The British House of Lords has had a feather rudely plucked from its once tufted plume. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, has been the vandal. He pulled it out in defending himself in the House of Commons against a charge of "slovenliness" brought by Conservatives in regard to his drafting of an agreement with Russia. This agreement was made subject to approval by "Parliament," and Parliament, according to Sir Austen Chamberlain, includes the House of Lords. Yet Mr. Henderson had acted on the supposition that having obtained the consent of the House of Commons he need do no more. Mr. Henderson's explanation is based on a legal opinion "indorsed by the Attorney-General." This opinion is to the effect that acts of foreign policy are those of the King, and that the only body entitled to control them is the House of Commons. The Lords, therefore, do not come in. Although it was right in making a situation plain to a foreign power to use the word "Parliament," this was only a synonym for "the relevant part of Parliament" which was the House of Commons. The Lords need not even be consulted.

* * *

The port of Southampton had recently quite a collection of big Atlantic liners in the docks at the same time. The 54,000-ton Bremen was in dry dock being repainted and overhauled. Next to her was the White Star liner Majestic of 56,621 tons. This ship moved out of harbor during the day, but her place was taken by the Leviathan, 59,957 tons, which berthed near the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, 52,226 tons. A little way off was another Cunarder, the Aquitania, of 46,647 tons. There were also in port at this time the Carnarvon Castle, 20,063 tons; the Empress of Scotland, 25,160 tons, and the Belgenland, of 27,132 tons, the largest ship flying the Belgian flag. This was a total of eight great vessels representing 337,806 tons in one harbor at the same time.

That Falling Leaf That Thundered

In response to the editorial note published in the Monitor of Dec. 27, 1929, which included a suggested first line for a piece of poetry, namely, "A falling leaf did thunder on the silence there," numerous poems have been received. The following are a few:

A CHAPTER FROM NATURE

A falling leaf did thunder
On the silence there.
"Run," says the Mother Ant,
"My, what a scare!
Here comes an elephant
Tumbling through the air."

Steady there, Mother Ant,
Just a false alarm.
Take a peep beneath the leaf,
That will work a charm.
Little ants are underneath,
All safe from harm.

WILLIAM L. HASKEL.

WHO KNOWS WHAT THE FAIRIES THINK?

A falling leaf did thunder on the silence there,
And everywhere the echoes danced upon the summer air,
While little lightning flecks pranced gayly, to ensnare
Your lightsome thought of poetry—to see if you would dare
To write of things so sacred; to openly declare
What fairies only whisper in their inmost, secret lair!

MAUDE CLARK HOUGH.

THE THUNDEROUS SILENCE OF JAZZ

A falling leaf did thunder upon the silence there,
And thunder rolled on thunder till all the trees were bare;
Then snowflakes fell acrashing and smashed the world with din,
Yet this was all as nothing when jazz came marching in.

M. B.

WITH A TANG OF SALT SEA BREEZES

A falling leaf did thunder on the silence there!
This caused the Captain wonder, as the day was passing fair.
The passengers and sailors (and cook) were all agog,
For the leaf that broke the silence was from the Captain's log.

C. C. T.